SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XII NO. 147 BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 23, 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th June	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,039
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th „	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th „	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th „	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd „	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th „	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I .. HIND		11,430
13th „	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th „	CHINA ..		7,952
27th „	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA..		?
10th „	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	7,622
17th „	NARKUNDA..		16,385
24th „	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA *	16,227
31st „	NALDERA ..		11,089
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	15,993
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st „	DELTA ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th „	CHINA.. ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th „	CALEDONIA..		7,622
21st „	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th „	DEVANHA @	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th „	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th „	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@ Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
6th July	MERKARA† ..	8,285
23th „	MODASA ..	8,986
6th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd „	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th „	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st „	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th „	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th „	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers †Proceeds from Karachi.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

24th June	MIRZAPORE †		6,715
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd „	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
25th June ..	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'chi. & P. Gulf Ports 2 p.m.
25th „ ..	KARAGOLA..	East & S. Africa. 12. 15 p.m.
27th „ ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	13thJune	27th June
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16th „	28th „
*Tamba Maru	N. W. H	5843	28th „	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17thJuly	31st „
Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th „	11th Aug.

Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No :— 20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MARCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 102.
Telephone No. 1220.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWWEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

"The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."
The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.
Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.
Bombay Office:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES and PAIN.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS:
S. A. H. SITWELL, Esq.; N. M. MURRAY, Esq., (Off.).
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 5.
MANAGER:
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kasauli
Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayanguage
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbator	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Conjeevereram (Out Station)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Decca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Scharanpur
Dalhousie	Salem
Dhulia	Sargodha
Dibrugarh	Secunderabad
Erode	Serajgunge
Ferozepore	Sholapur
Fyzabad	Sialkot
Gorakhpur	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hathras	Surat
Hubli	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Indore	Trivandrum
Jaipur	Uticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Ujjain
Jalpaigri	Vellore
Jamshedpur	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam
Jullundur	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Ambalia City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambalia Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the
SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
4 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR, BOMBAY.
WANTED.
WANTED--INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot (Kathiawar) India.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKE
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

The Lakshmi Insurance Company, Limited,
LAHORE.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
1. Lala Lajpat Rai, 12 Court Street, Lahore (Chairman)
2. Pandit Motilal Nehru, M. L. A., Anand Bhavan, Allahabad.
3. Raizada Bhagat Ram, M. L. C., Bar-at-law, Jullunder.
4. Rai Bahadur Lala Dhanpat Rai Vakil, M. L. C., Chairman Board of Directors, the Punjab National Bank Ltd. Lahore.
5. Lala Dewan Chand, M. L. C. Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. Nihal Chand, Sikri, M. L. C. Mcleod Road, Lahore.
7. Pandit K. Santanam, Lahore, (Managing Director)
Has met with extraordinary and unprecedented success,
OVER 100 PROPOSALS FOR POLICIES OF VALUE OVER THREE LAKHS RECEIVED IN FIRST MONTH OF WORKING DENOTING
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM IN THE PUBLIC.
Strict economy and perfect honesty guaranteed.
LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.
Rates moderate. Prompt attention. Liberal treatment. All vexatious conditions removed. *Non forfeitability and indisputability* special features of our Company.
Prospectus and terms can be had on application,
Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to:—
Pt. K. SANTANAM,
Managing Director,
10, Nisbet Road, Lahore.

Do not buy a NEW BATTERY without also buying a tin of
RADIOLITE.
Do not condemn your OLD BATTERY without giving a trial to
RADIOLITE.
RADIOLITE { prevents and removes sulphation preserves plates and insulators puts new life in your battery.
RADIOLITE IS A THOROUGHLY PROVED PRODUCT.
Excellent Testimonials from the Government Electrical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, to the G.I.P. Railway Company, the Professor of Physics—Royal Institute of Sciencer and numerous others, can be seen on application, but the best will be your own
SEND all your old BATTERIES to us.
Apply for full particulars to Sole Agents:—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Battery Charging Station—7, Hamam Street.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
CALCUTTA.
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS :—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT :— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA,
Actg. Manager.
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Departments, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GLASS EXPERT for a Glass Factory. Apply Box No. 326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10648

WANTED—A competent CLERK for Foreign Correspondence, one having knowledge of Mechanical Engineering Trade is preferred. Apply to BATLIBOI & CO., 49, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R10645

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—S U B AGENTS for a business firm, dealing in Export and Import Business. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with stamp to ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R10600

WANTED—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an Oil Mills in Calcutta, only experienced need apply. Approximate salary Rs. 200. Apply ACME OIL MILLS, CO., 38, Sadar Ghat Road, Shivpore, (Howrah).
A 19958

WANTED—A.I.C.P.S. or a SUB-ASST. SURGEON for Majur Hospital, pay Rs. 75 plus 5 to Rs. 100. Free quarters. Apply SECRETARY, Majur Office, Mirjapur, AHMEDABAD.
A R10658

WANTED for a boy of fourteen of a Mohamedan family, a respectable and energetic gentleman of high educational attainments as a TEACHER and COMPANION. Those having good experience of teaching and able to take charge of the boy need apply to Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle.
A 19960

WANTED—An experienced and capable MEHTAJI, having sound knowledge of Accounts, English Correspondence and Court work. Apply with copies of testimonials to SETH KARSONDAS D. SOONDERDAS, at Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, Office, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
A 19961

WANTED—A qualified MIDWIFE and NURSE for the Viramgam Municipality. Pay according to qualifications, one who knows Gujarati will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to Dr. SUKHLAL JIVANLAL VORA, Chairman, Dispensary Committee, Municipality, Viramgam.
A R19936

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the PRINCIPAL, M.T.B. Arts College, Surat. Graduates of recognised abilities and possessing experience of Collegiate Education should send their applications stating age, qualifications, and terms to the SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, SURAT, before 15th July, 1924. Selected candidate will be required to join on 10th November, 1924, and to give a binding to serve the Institution till 20th June 1928.
A 19959

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn BY POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 p.m. Two days' FREE trial NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2., Rawalpindi.
A M

SITUATIONS WANTED.

OPEN for engagement, Engineer, 14 years' cotton and oil mills Dyehouse machineries. Apply "ENGINEER," 26, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay.
B R10655

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at Bora Bazar Street, Fort, for stocking goods, etc. Apply to Box No. 327, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10651

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable PLOT OF LAND with buildings thereon at Ghorupdeo Road, Apply D. E. MISTRY, Architect, Kothari Mansion, opposite G. P. O., Fort.
G R10630

FOR SALE—One PLOT OF LAND, admeasuring 2000 square yards, situated at Mulund, District Thana. See Mr. UDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI, C/o. Messrs. Pohoomull Bros., Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.
G R10655

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

ONE 6-ton "Sentinel" STEAM WAGON with one 4-ton Sentinel Steam Wagon trailer in perfect running condition. Quite new. Recently imported. Price Rs. 16,000, or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 19940

FOR SALE—BUICK CAR, 6-seater 6-cylinder, 1920 Model, equipped with wire wheels very little used in excellent condition. Price Rs. 5 000 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 19939

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SPORTS.

WINNING HORSES AT A GLANCE—You can select out Winning Horses at a glance by a simple mathematical calculation. No tipster or past history of any horse need be consulted. Full instruction Rs. 12/8 only by V. P. P. Apply Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R10589

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUY new RAINCOATS direct from Factory. Don't get sick by using old Coats. Superior Officer's Raincoats: "Featherweight" Rs. 30, Rs. 25. "Bengal" Rs. 16. Rubbercoats: "Popular" Rs. 10. "Universal" Rs. 12. Waterproof Holdall: Rs. 11/12, Rs. 15/4. THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, Ballygange, CALCUTTA.
T 19885

WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new, Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted, Re. 1 ea.; Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 ea.; "OGEE", automatic stropper for ordinary razors, Rs. 8-8. Carborundum Stroppers, Rs. 5; Spiral roller "Royal" stroppers for Gillette blades, Rs. 7-8. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened Toilet, Re. 1-4; Horse, Re. 3 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Wallace St., Hornby Road.
T R10189

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL CLASS TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 90 PIECES FROM RS. 500.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House.
Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the following Companies—
1. The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.
2. The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.
3. The Tata Power Co., Ltd.
4. The Kundley Power Co. Ltd.

will be removed from Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, to BOMBAY HOUSE, 24, BRUCE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY from the 23rd June, 1924. The Telephone No. of these Offices will be 26041.

TATA SONS LIMITED, Agents,
by their constituted Attorney.
J. H. BHABHA,
C19946

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd.
The Central India Spg. Wg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
The Standard Mills Co., Ltd.
The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.
The Tata Mills, Ltd. (Tata Mills and Bombay United Mills).

On and from MONDAY, the 23rd June, 1924, the Registered address of the above-noted Companies will be as follows:—

"BOMBAY HOUSE,"
Bruce Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

TATA SONS LTD.,
(Agents of the above noted Mill Companies.)

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, No. I, Housing and Materials Division, invites sealed tenders on F-2 Form for the following work:—

"PURCHASE AND DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS AND COMPOUND WALL ON THE DAPAR DISTILLERY SITE."

2. Tender forms will, on payment of Rs. 5, be issued to intending purchasers by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Housing District No. I, Matunga. Any other information necessary can also be had from the same officer on any working day during office hours. Tenders will be received on the 4th day of July, 1924 up to 1 o'clock (Standard Time.)

J. R. COLABAWALLA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Housing District No. I.
C19930

WANTED.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN
RS. 350—400.

THE APPLICANT should be an experienced draughtsman and should have had at least 5 years' practical training in either a Locomotive or Carriage and Wagon Workshop. He should have actually worked as a draughtsman in the Drawing office of one of the leading Railways in India. In addition to his practical experience, he should possess a good general and technical education, be capable of handling the work of a leading draughtsman of framing estimates and making such calculations as a draughtsman is usually expected to make. Applications giving a brief description of training, etc., together with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the CHIEF MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Kharagpur.
C19943

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

IT IS INTIMATED for the information of intending applicants that as the waiting list of candidates for the post of PROBATIONARY ASSISTANT is now full, no further applications are required during the present year.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
Bombay, 21st June, 1924. C19953

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of the JAM MFG. CO., LTD., is to be sold ready, tenders of which will be accepted at the Co.'s Office, No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, till THURSDAY, 26th instant, accompanied with deposit of Rs. 500.
R10649

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES to prepare candidates for Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination have been started at the above College from 20th June, 1924. Intending candidates possessing the required qualifications should see the PRINCIPAL immediately. The course extends over two years. Fees (to be paid in advance) Rs. 50 per term. Classes are held between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m.
C19922

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of one thousand tons of Gas Coke will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of July 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
N. MAUGHAN, M. Inst. C.E.
Acting Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st June, 1924. C19955

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

AS declared by the Chairman at the Meeting of the Company held on the 21st June, 1924, the poll demanded at the meeting on the following resolution will be taken at Morarjee Gokuldas Hall, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on FRIDAY next the 27th June, 1924, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m.

"That the Capital of the Company, be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (Divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each of which 5,98,905 shares have been issued) to Rs. 1,50,00,000 (Divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each), and that such reduction be effected firstly by reducing the nominal amount of each of the present 6,00,000 shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 15 per share, secondly, by returning Rs. 10 per share to the holder of each of the 16,666 shares of Rs. 75 each which have been issued as fully paid-up and by issuing to the holder of each of such fully paid up shares another fully paid up share of Rs. 15 each to the intent that the holder of each fully paid share of Rs. 75 should have in lieu thereof 2 fully paid shares of Rs. 15 each and Rs. 10 in cash, thirdly, by extinguishing the present liability of Rs. 45 per share in respect of uncalled Capital on each of the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up, fourthly, by cancelling Capital which has been lost or unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 15 on each of the 5,82,239 shares and to the extent of Rs. 35 on each of the 16,666 shares fully paid up of the company which have been issued and are now outstanding, and fifthly, by issuing 400,000 further shares of Rs. 15 each."

NAROTTAM MORARJEE,
Chairman,
Extraordinary General Meeting.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1924.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT HAS COME TO THE KNOWLEDGE of our client Mr. BAPULAL BHABHAL NAYAK, proprietor of the Mumbai Gujrati Natak Mandali, that the copy rights in the Gujarati plays mentioned below of which he is the sole owner have been infringed by certain parties, who have produced films of the said plays and have exhibited the same in public. Legal proceedings are being taken against the parties concerned. Besides, the said plays our client is the owner of the copy right in all the plays of the Mumbai Gujarati Natak Mandali.

Notice is therefore hereby given that our client as the owner of the copy rights in the said plays has the sole and exclusive right of performing the same and all concerned are hereby warned that infringement of our client's copy rights in the said plays will render them liable to a criminal prosecution apart from any civil proceedings that may be adopted against them.

NAMES OF THE PLAYS.

VASANT PRABHA,
VIKRAM CHARITRA,
NAND BATRISI.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1924.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Bapulal Bhabhal Nayak.
C19937

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4094 of 1923.

FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW and another. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
THE BHIWANI COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, and another. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1924, the following immoveable and moveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

SCHEDULE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, mill buildings, engines and boiler houses, bungalows, offices, cuawls, godowns, warehouses, and other appurtenant buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhiwani in the District of Hissar and Registration Sub-district of Bhiwani, admeasuring about seventy bigas and seven biswas bearing Old Land Khatwani Nos. 322, 323, 325, 339, 340, 341, 344, 346, 350, 355, 367, and New land Khatwani Nos. 337, 336, 358, 364, 365, 370 and 388 and Khasra Nos. 445/2, 445/1, 447/1, 447/2, 850/2, 851/1, 849, 848, 844, 846/1, 846/2, 842, and 843 respectively containing by admeasurement the following areas that is to say Bigas 1, 3-4, 0-9, 0-9, 1-3, 10-10, 4-5, 4-3, 4-4, 20-2, 0-4, 15-13 and 4-11 and bounded as follows, that is on or towards the East by the Railway line of Rajputana Malwa Railway; on or towards the South by a public road and on or towards the North and West by fields.

SCHEDULE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Engine and Boiler of John Musgrave & Sons make of 1911—Engine 500 I.H.P.	
Lancashire Boilers 30' x 7'-6" with one superheater and Economiser	2
Spinning and Preparatory Machinery of Platt Bros make 1912.	
Hopper, Bale braker and Exhaust Opener complete.	1
Inter Setucher.	2
Finisher.	2
Crighton Opener.	1
Roving Waster Opener.	1
Hard Waste Opener.	1
Carding Engine 40" (card Clothing damaged and Tops Cylinder and Doffer Fillets Rusted)	40
Drawing-in Frames 3 heads (one machine incomplete)	5
Slubbing Frames (one machine incomplete)	5
Intermediate Frames.	5
Roving Frames of 160 spindles.	12
Roving Frames (2nd hand Asaley's make incomplete)	3
Ring Frames of 368 spindles.	2
Ring Frames of 300 spindles (Asaley's make 2nd hand incomplete)	5
Mules 912 spindles.	3
Mules 624 spindles.	1
Ring Frame Doubling 324 spindles.	2
Reels.	17
Reels (secondhand).	31
Bundling Press.	2
Weaving and Preparatory Machinery of Henry Livesey's make 1912.	
SIZING DEPARTMENT.	
Winding Machine.	5
Warping Machine.	6
Sizing Machine.	2
Tallow pan.	1
Sizing Tanks (Wooden).	2
Tubular Banding Machine.	1
Drawing-in-Frames.	8
Looms.	275
Looms (Twill motion and Drop box).	12
Calender.	1
Damping Machine.	1
Folding Machine.	2
Stamping Machine.	1
Hydraulic Baling Press with Pump.	1
MECHANIC SHOP.	
Lathe.	2
Shaping Machine.	1
Screwing Machine.	1
Drilling Machine.	2
Saw Machine with Bench complete.	1
Punching and Shearing Machine.	1
Grinding stone.	1
Blower Fan.	1
Humidifiers.	83
Fire service installation in the Mill.	
Fire service Pump.	1
Sprinkler installation in the Mill (slightly damaged)	
Sprinkler Pump.	1
Electric installation in the Mill (slightly damaged)	
Dynamo.	1
Humidifier Pump.	1
Cutter Machine.	1
Flour Mill.	1
Cameron Donkey Pump.	1
Oil Mills.	4
Lime Grinding Mill.	1
Ginning Machine.	1
Willow Machine.	1
Thread Extractor.	1
Shafting and Pulleys.	
Steam pipe range.	
Stores accessories spare parts now in the Mill premises.	
Grinding and Testing Machines.	

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys, for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C19694 Commissioner.

AUCTION SALE.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction, outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 27th June, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and Unserviceable Stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of Brass, Copper, Gun Metal, Lead mixed and Nickel cupro Ingots, Great Coats, Blankets, Mosquito nets, Dhurries, Coats warm, Shirts, Jerseys, Trousers, Drawers.

Brass, Copper and Aluminium cooking pots, Locks, Paulins, Lamps, Bullocks' Jhools, stoves, axes pick heads, Felt Leather Waterbottles, Tubs, Shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, Dossotie, Weights, Anvils, Cordage cotton, Tape, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, Web Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap, Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Tools, Files, Cloth Rags, A. T. Carts Wheels, Boxes, Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of CHINTAMAN GANPATRAO RAJPOORKAR, late of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, residing at No. 34, Khataralli, Kalbadevi, Post No. 2, Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai KASHIBAI, widow of CHINTAMAN GANPATRAO RAJPOORKAR of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, widow of the deceased above named, residing at No. 34, Khataralli, Kalbadevi, Post No. 2, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Thirteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 13th day of June, 1924.
Bai KASHIBAI, widow,
Petitioner-in-Person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1318 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 8th day of April 1924

SUMMONS to answer plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. NARSUMAL GOKALDAS, a firm, doing business of Shroffs at Barbhai Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
JOSHI KALIDAS NANJI, a merchant at present residing at Morjar, Cutch. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,0074-9-6 costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till pyment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of July, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day hereby mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 22nd day of April 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of April, 1924.
Messrs. MANUBHAI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C19957

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4369 of 1921 (Sonubai, widow of Pandurang Ganesh Mulekar, vs. Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and another), by virtue of the decree herein on 27th March, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahim Bazar Road, admeasuring 205 square yards, G Ward No. 5447, Street Nos. 1033, Collector's New Survey No. 3/2840, and bounded on the East by the public road called Mahim Bazar Road, on the West by the property of Khoja Kassam, on the North by the house of Balaji Hoolaji and on the South by the property of Laldas Goculdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to G. B. Pandya, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th June 1924 at 3 p.m. at their Rooms on account of the Insurance office concerned the following bales slightly damaged by fire: —
8 Bales Cambodia Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th June, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of rice, wheat, teel seed, husk, C. I. sheets, round and flat iron, empty wooden casks, cotton sweepings, etc., and the following consignments:—

1 tin out of 42 tins ex. Vinchia to Carnac Bridge Inv. 3RJ14353 of 21-1-24, sender Sirn S. consignee Chapsey Ukeda.

10 bags bhusa booked under Navapur to Carnac Bridge Inv. 9 R. R. 88116 of 18-1-24, sender Taher A. consignee Mohomed K.

2 cases Iron under Amritsar to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 57, R. R. 66055 of 16-11-21, booked by Mr. Fakirchand N. to self.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the notice boards in the goods sheds at Carnac Bridge.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT IRAQ FLOTILLA CRAFTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. and on behalf of the Imperial Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1924, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms the following Crafts now lying in Bombay Harbour:—

4 Paddle Steamers.
6 Stern Wheelers.
4 Sea and Harbour Tugs.
1 Motor Tug.
1 Refrigerator Barge.
13 Transport Barges.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., or the undersigned.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days against delivery.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 23rd June, 1924.

J. S MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKETS DIAMONDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms next to the Apollo Street, Post Office by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hira Lal Maganlal an insolvent and his surety Pandit Manek Sharma.

1 Packet Diamonds about 15-11 Ratics.
1 Packet Diamonds about 21-11 Ratics.
1 Packet Diamonds about 2-10 Ratics.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT JACKARIA MUSJID STREET

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Solicitors for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bibibai binte Kazi Abdul Karim Noormohamed and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the indenture of Mortgage, dated 10th day of April, 1923, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J.S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Jackaria Musjid Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 390 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3089 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2752-2753 and Street Nos. 554-556-558 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1471 of Mandvi division and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Jackaria Musjid Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the North partly by the Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Shaifudin bin Khalal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Solicitors for the Mortgagees at their office No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, June 23rd, 1924.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!

Harmonium of 37 reeds, double set, best flute worth Rs. 35, will be given away free to the buyer No. 101 of Hand Embroidery Machine (German made). Highly interesting novelty for the ladies. Produce excellent needle-work, embossed embroideries of wonderful charms such as chair cushions baby caps slippers, bed-covers and other fashionable works. Automatic motion, very easy. Every machine accompanied with full instructions for Rs. 4 only. Postage As. 4 only. Order sharp:—DUGAI BROS., 34 B., Brandreth Road, Lahore.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.

QYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to every body. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM, E.I.R.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A GORGEOUS STUPENDOUS MAGNIFICENT DRAMA
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
A Daniel Carson Goodman's Masterpiece, the
PHOTO DRAMATIC GEM OF 1924
"HAS THE WORLD GONE MAD?"
7 Reels with an all-star Cast.
Women's husbands—Cabarats—Jazz—Lost youth—Orgies—Divorce—Pleasures—all are crowded in
"HAS THE WORLD GONE MAD?"
Every Society Lady must see this Mighty photo-play, no father, husband or son should Miss to see it.!
MARY ALDEN—CHARLES RICHMAN—ROBERT EDESON—ELINOR FAIR—HEDDA HOPPER,
Are Some of the featured Players in this exquisite Drama.
If you see it you will revel in its sheer beauty and Lavishness!
If you miss it you will regret it all your life.
The Programme includes the International News,
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"A WOMAN OF PARIS"
Featuring EDNA PURVIANCE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"JEALOUSY"
Featuring MATHESON LANG.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
"CHU CHIN CHOW".
Featuring BETTY BLYTHE.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
NOVELTY
CINEMA PRESENTS
To-Night and This Week
at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Eastern Film Co.; New Production
BAL SHRINGI
In 6 Splendid Reels.
NEXT SATURDAY
SATI PADMINI
or the
BEAUTY OF RAJASTHAN.
The New Historical Production of Maharashtra Film Co.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
SEE THE FEARLESS OUTDOORS GIRL WHO
SOLVES THE MYSTERY!
DARES THE DANGERS!
OUTWITS HER ENEMIES!
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"HAUNTED VALLEY"
A Gigantic Western Mystery Melo-drama!
A PATHE SERIAL
PATHE GAZETTE AND A PATHE COMEDY.
Time:—5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily Saturdays, Sundays, and Bank Holidays, Matinee at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded By
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle
Poona:—Laxmivilas Theatre.
Wednesday 25th June 1924,
at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)
MRITCHHAKATIK.
Proprietors:—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
VISMI-SADI
or
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily:—5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED
AGFA
PLATES, FILMS, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS, FLASH LIGHTS ETC.

THE WONDERFUL
"IHAGEE" REFLEX CAMERAS.
The cheapest on the market.
"BYK" Photo-Papers of all grades.
CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES,
Proprietors.
Dalal Trading Co.,
73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
National Film Co's.
SATI ANJANI
or
BIRTH OF HANOOMAN
A mighty picture with an universal theme.

THREE AND FIVE TONS CAPACITY.

"Barrett", Garage and Truck Jack
A sturdy, reliable "Duff" Jack for the rapid handling of Motor Cars, Vans & Lorries, also useful as a general service Jack.
The load is raised on the down stroke of the lever and the operation is convenient and easy.
Incorporates the "Barrett" Reversing Mechanism, and a large base provides a firm foundation.

No.	Capacity.	Height.	Raise.	
100	3 Tons.	10½ ins.	5½ ins.	Rs. 35-0
200	5 Tons.	13 ins.	6½ ins.	Rs. 42-8

THE
ADVANCE MOTOR Co.
New Queen's Road, ... BOMBAY.
Phone: 26106. Wire: "Automotive."

THE WEATHER.

THE MONSOON.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN NORTH EAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The monsoon has given very heavy rain on Arakan Coast and widespread rain in North East India but has been week elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Konkan, Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa and Kuamon Hills.

Few falls occurred in Upper Burma, East United Provinces, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, South East Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Kyakyu five inches. Akyab seven, Cherrapunji seven, Darjeeling, Chittagong, Bechampur, Noakhali and Kynlim two, Jessore one, Burdwan and Satkhira one and a half, Begra one, Hazaribagh three quarters, Patna one and a half Gaya half, Naya Dumka, Chakrata Deesa three quarters.

Forecast:—No large change.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th June, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 am., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.711 in.
Temperature of air	85.5	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	80.4	„
Dew point	78.3	„
Relative humidity of Air ..	79 %	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the while sky cloudy equal to 10)	6.2	„
Maximum temperature of Air	90.4	„
Minimum „	82.6	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	177
Fall of Rain	inches	0.10
Total fall during the month ..	„	5.73
Do. Do. year ..	„	5.73
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 21st	„	0.01

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat	21	7 51	25 11	21	46 12	17
		19 38	26 8		19 18	19 8
S.	22	2 45	26 2	22	8 42	17 3
		15 20	28 2		22 6	18 5
M.	23	3 44	25 5	23	9 36	18 8
		16 11	27 2		23 9	18 7
Tu.	24	4 39	24 9	24	10 42	19 10
		17 4	26 3			
W.	25	8 6	24 6	25	0 18	18 7
		18 1	25 6		12 2	20 3
Th.	26	7 25	24 9	26	1 6	18 5
		19 0	25 1		13 10	21 0
F.	27	8 32	25 3	27	1 53	18 2
		19 56	25 0		14 15	21 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and at Ambala the air is drier than usual maximum temperature was higher than usual at the afforesaid station and the minimum lower at Delhi. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 0.39" of rain. Skies are clear over Agra, lightly clouded over Cawnpore and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess over the area of rainfall and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the east of the province and the minimum lower at Allahabad. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 106 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and west Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal in upper Sind. At Mount Abu the maximum was higher and at Bikaner the minimum lower than usual. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 113 deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is in slight excess at Neemuch and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in north Gujarat and the minimum lower at Neemuch and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.51" of rain and Sangor 0.10". Skies are heavily clouded over the northwest Central Provinces and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature was higher than usual in the division and the minimum at Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.11" of rain, Marmagao 3.36" and Karwar 2.66". Skies are heavily clouded over the south of the division and lightly to moderately clouded over the north. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Ratnagiri, where the minimum was higher than usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 90.4 deg. (4 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 82. deg. (3 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.48" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad and Sholapur. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in north Hyderabad and at Malegaon and the minimum at Nizamabad only.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active on the west coast of the Peninsula but has weakened in Rajputana and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan, and local in Hyderabad and the east Central Provinces. A few falls also have occurred in the United Provinces and the west Central Provinces. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 4.08", Calicut 1.57" and Cochin 0.74".

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 20th June, 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has extended into Bihar and Orissa and Central India and remains vigorous on the west coast of the Peninsula and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, south Bengal, Orissa east Rajputana, Central India West, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, the east Punjab, west Rajputana, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in north Bengal the United Provinces, the southwest Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province and the East Central Provinces.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Moulmein three; Bassein, Akyab five; Rangoon, Myitkyina two; Sibsagar four; Dhubri one, Silchar one and a half, Barisal, Cox's Bazar four; Chittagong Calcutta, Khulna three, Midnapore two; Saugor Island one and a half, Burdwan four; Hukitola one; Cuttack, Ranchi three-quarters, Gorakhpur one; Pendra one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST OF JUNE 1924.

STATION.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours, Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PUNJAB			
Multan	.. ..	0.36	—0.36
Rawalpindi	.. 0.05	1.02	—0.97
Lahore	.. ..	0.81	—0.81
Hissar	.. 0.48	0.93	—0.45
Ambala	.. 0.10	1.02	—0.92
Delhi	.. 1.21	1.29	—0.08
UNITED PROVINCES—			
Agra	.. 0.31	0.90	—0.59
Mainpuri	.. 0.10	0.58	—0.48
Jhansi	.. ..	1.53	—1.53
Cawnpore	.. ..	1.57	—1.57
Allahabad	0.39 0.50	1.80	—1.30
SIND			
Jacobabad	.. ..	0.09	—0.09
Karachi	.. ..	0.27	—0.27
RAJPUTANA			
Ajmer	.. 0.30	1.14	—0.84
Jaipur	.. 0.78	1.13	—0.35
Kotah	.. 0.93	1.65	—0.72
Mount Abu	.. 0.94	1.72	—0.28
KATHIAWAR			
Bhuj	.. 0.07	0.86	—0.79
Dwarka	.. ..	0.83	—0.83
Veraval	0.01 4.92	3.83	+1.09
Rajkot	.. 8.60	2.36	+6.24
Bhavnagar Para	.. 1.63	3.19	—1.56
GUJARAT			
Surat	0.03 3.48	4.44	—0.96
Ahmedabad	.. 0.20	2.86	—2.66
Deesa	.. 0.62	0.85	—0.23
CENTRAL INDIA WEST			
Neemuch	0.02 0.19	2.06	—1.87
Indore	.. 1.54	3.76	—2.22
CENTRAL PROVINCES			
Jubbulpore	.. 2.31	3.51	—1.20
Saugor	0.10 0.38	2.70	—2.32
Hoshangabad	.. 1.70	3.44	—1.74
Khandwa	.. 0.38	3.41	—2.95
Akola	.. 1.74	3.48	—1.74
Amraoti	.. 2.17	4.19	—2.02
Nagpur	.. 0.97	5.64	—4.67
Chanda	.. 0.52	4.90	—4.38
Raipur	0.51 1.95	5.23	—3.28
KONKAN			
Bombay	0.11 5.78	11.94	—6.30
Ratnagiri	7.01 7.63	21.47	+6.17
Marmugao	3.36 20.31	22.82	+7.99
Karwar	2.66 31.77	27.78	+3.99
BOMBAY DECCAN			
Malegaon	.. 43.49	3.29	—0.80
Ahmednagar	.. 4.18	40.3	+0.15
Poona	0.02 2.47	3.58	—1.09
Sholapur	.. 0.23	3.58	—2.84
Bijapur	.. 5.82	2.89	+2.93
Belgaum	.. ..	..	..
HYDERABAD	0.07 1.47	5.25	+0.10
Aurangabad	.. 0.57	3.87	—2.40
Nizamabad			
(Indur)	5.05 2.92	3.75	—3.13
Hyderabad			
MALABAR AND			
CEYLON	0.48 3.03	3.30	—0.27
Mangalore	4.08 36.13	28.12	+8.01
Calicut	1.57 33.90	26.13	+7.75
Cochin	0.74 38.32	21.01	17 31
Colombo	0.01 5.52	6.81	—1.29
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—			
Masulipatam	0.04 0.32	3.31	—2.93
Bellary	.. 1.22	1.41	—0.19
Cuddapah	.. 0.63	2.01	—1.38
Madras	.. 0.82	1.42	—0.60
Bangalore	.. 3.43	2.18	+1.05
Combatore	.. 4.82	1.30	+3.52
Trichinopoly	.. 0.03	0.94	—0.91
Negapatam	.. 0.38	0.84	—0.46

BIRLA MILLS INQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 21.

It is understood that the Local Government are contemplating the appointment of an expert committee to conduct a fresh enquiry into the recent accident in Birla Mills, Delhi, and in this connection it is believed that the Boiler Inspector has been urgently summoned from Lahore.

A Dhandhuka correspondent wires under Saturday's date:—

People are not getting certified copies of the minutes. Municipality's wishes contained in the resolution of the 8th April 1924 regarding the President's removal have not yet been fulfilled.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 22.

S S Elysia, Kinnard, Liverpool.
S S Badarpur, Wright, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June 22.

S S Sultania, Miryless, Jeddah.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Algic for New York.
Steamer Aras for Mahomerah.

S S Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 6757 tons, Captain J Kinnard, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Badarpur:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Badarpur, 4949 tons, Captain A S Wright, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Sultania:—The P G S N Company's steamer Sultania, 2757 tons, Captain J S Miryless, sailed yesterday from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 1,500 pilgrims.

EXPORTS.

June 21.

S S Naldera for Marseilles:—8 cases mangoes Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

S S City of Batavia for Manchester:—50 bales cotton S Joharmall.

S S City of Batavia for Liverpool:—24000 cwt oil cake N V Velmohamad.

S S City of Batavia for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 50 bales hemp Thakersee Mooljі Megji.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—1 case cotton yarn W & A Graham & Co; 7 bales cotton yarn J Davkі & Co. Ltd. 175 bales wool S Hassan & Co.; 3 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd; 81 bales wool David Sassoon & Co.; 800 cwt. groundnut oil cakes Ajmera & Co.

S S Castalia for Manchester:—2 cases leather belting roller skins Ormerods Ltd.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—105 cwt. gum karaya Nansi Mulji & Co.; 99 cwt. turmeric Amin & Sons; 100 cwt bees wax Amin & Sons; 22 bales wool Shamjimal.

S S Macedonia for Middlesborough:—1000 tons manganese ore; W & A Graham & Co.

S S Algic for New York:—4000 cwt. castor seed Louis Dreyfus & Co. 37 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings' Shipping Agency, Ltd.

S S Pentowy for Ghent:—55 bales cotton F P. F. F. Campbell & Co.;

S S Pentowy for Antwerp:—55 bales hemp, J Vishweshwar & Co.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—20 cwt M of pearl shell, A H Mawja; 343 cwt. ajma seed C Jivanlal & Co; 150 bales cottonfly H E Bodi & Sons;

S S Axenfels for Antwerp:—250 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Capodemonte for Genoa:—55 bales cotton fly B Meyer & Co. 165 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.; 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.; 200 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Wartenfels for Hull:—2000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.; 4000 cwt. Rapeseed Volkart Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison & Co.

S S Argun Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Argun Maru for Hongkong:—1 cwt ivory P L Bakliwal & Son.

S S Vasaka Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—50 bales cotton Vardhaman Bros Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton C Bamanji & Co.

IMPORTS.

June 21.

S S Hatiartus from Manchester, Agents James Finlay & Co. Ltd:—50 bundles iron boot nails; 40 cases iron boot nails; 45 trs paper; 83 balespaper; 64 barrels tallow; 500 bundles g c sheets; 20 cases beer; 42 bales cream laid paper; 168 pieces steel flangs; 23 drums transformer oil; 75 bales old newspaper; 24 bales writing paper; 55 cases soap; 2 barrels grease; 18 drums oil; 8 cases oil; 50 n/bags farina; 50 maize starch; 10 drums solid zinc chloride; 630 cases cottons; 419 bales cottons; 489 cases cotton yarn; 175 bales cotton; 15 cases artificial silk yarn; 15 bales cotton goods; 27 cases cotton; 12 cases dyed cotton.

From Glasgow:—27 bales cottons; 129 cases cottons; 15 cases printed cottons; 10 bales jute carpets; 34 boxes seed potatoes; 20 cases raisley; 259 c i r w pipes; 50 soil pipes; 400 acid jars; 219 c i u g pipes; 15 cases cotton yarn; 62 bales cotton yarn; 17 cases dyed cotton; 11 casks coal pitch; 15 cases whisky; 1225 stoneware acid jars; 157 barrels coal tar; 15 cases printing paper; 47 bundles expanded metal; 87 kegs paint; 26 cases sewing cotton reels; 350 pieces c i rainwater pipes; 928 pieces c i soil conns; 300 pieces soil pipes; 58 cases steel pikes; 210 drums petrol resisting enamel; 6 bales paper; 79 bundles tubes; 44 loose tubes; 500 drums sanitary fluid.

From Liverpool:—11 casks yarn; 623 cases common soap; 2527 boxes common soap; 32 cases toilet soap; 17 barrels sammhoniac; 1418 casks china clay; 24 cases steel tips; 75 cases enamelled plates; 4 bales paper; 5 cases paper; 10 c/cage glue; 20 casks glue; 10 drums chloride of zinc; 7 casks chloride of zinc; 25 drums powdered caustic soda; 2350 s/bags soda ash; 4500 bundles g c sheets; 32 drums bleaching powder; 25 cases beer; 24 drums boiler composition; 32 casks quartzite lining blocks; 27 cases biscuits; 6 bags rivets; 60 bundles buckets; 30 bundles gal. sheets; 24 crates stone covered jars; 84 bundles shovels; 34 cases screw couplings; 50 drums izal disinfectant fluid; 44 cases bobbins; 12 cases shuttles; 184 c i spun pipes; 55 cases graphite; 815 kegs paint; 4 bundles mild steel bars; 953 pieces mild steel bars.

S S Ahmedi from Busrah, Agents Easteru Steam N Co Ltd:—2000 bundles wet dates.

From Mohmerah:—289 bundles wool; 12 bundles leaves; 17 bales skin.

From Bushire:—208 bales cotton; 50 bundles tobacco; 142 bags almonds; 36 bundles wool; 114 bags wool; 26 bags almond kernel; 43 bags skin; 40 bundles skin; 21 jottas skin; 98 bags gum tragacanth; 16 bags attari.

From B Abbas:—335 bundles dry fish; 30 bundles wool; 862 bales cotton; 281 jottas cotton; 86 half b/s cotton; 10 bundles rose buds; 94 bags almonds; 18 bags pistaches; 1 bundle specie; 164 bags raisins; 53 bundles assafotida; 28 cases assafotida.

INDIAN MADE GRIPE WATER
INFANTONE.
A sure remedy for the diseases of infancy, such as Flatulence, Gripe, Diarrhoea, Convulsions, Whooping Cough and other disorders incidental to them at the time of cutting their teeth.
Price:—Annas 14 per bottle
Sole Agents.
INFANTONE MFG. CO. of Hyderabad,
Post Box 547, ... BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S REPORT

NEW YORK, May 22.

A combination of very small supplies, a fairly large unprotected short interest, a continuance of large exports and generally unfavourable weather, is proving strong enough to more than offset the complaints of American mills, and the general tendency of the market during the week has been upward. The final liquidation of May will be completed to-morrow and July will take its place as reflection spot cotton values, with August perhaps becoming a close second, owing to general lateness of the new crop in the early sections and further depletion of this season's remnant by another month's consumption and exports.

There are, of course, some dark spots on the business horizon, but as far as cotton is concerned, they act more in the way of moderating enthusiasm than foreshadowing weakness, owing to the rapidly dwindling possibility of super-abundant supplies during the next fifteen months. On this side, the presidential campaign promises to develop exceptionally bitter disputes, while as to Europe the results of the elections in Germany and in France can be variously interpreted and the doubts as to final alignments are represented in the unsettlement of rates of foreign exchange. On both sides of the ocean, these various problems must be settled and settled right before a general revival of domestic and international trade can be hoped for.

It may, therefore, be advisable to go slow in taking any very decided stand on either side, as perhaps many times during the summer good or bad crop accounts, and bad or good political news, national or international, may swing the balance either way temporarily. We feel very decidedly, however, that the good sense of the American voters and the European yearning for peaceful settlements will find the right solutions of the various problems, and in that case only a very great improvement in the crop outlook could prevent another year of high prices for cotton.

NORDEN'S COTTON CONSUMPTION CLOCK.

TIME VERSUS TAKINGS.

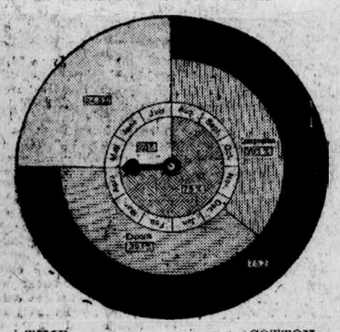
YEAR'S SUPPLY.

Stock Aug. 1	2,062,919	Bales
Crop	10,159,498	"
Imports to Apr. 30	256,370	"
Rebaled Samples, etc. (est.)	132,000	"
Total	12,610,787	Bales

OFFTAKE TO APR. 30.

Consumption	4,558,930	Bales
Exports	4,930,818	"
Total	9,489,748	Bales

THE STROKE OF NINE.



TIME	COTTON
Gone 75 p.c.	Gone 75.2 p.c.
Left 25 p.c.	Left 24.8 p.c.

Supply figures are the latest available, Cotton in Americt only. Offtake figures are those of the Census Bureau's monthly reports. Linters excluded throughout.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th June, 1924.

Cotton	6,446	Bales.
Wheat	13.390	cwt.
Linseed	13,020	"
Rapeseed etc	1270	"
Gingellyseed	793	"
Poppyseed	22	
Groundnuts	1'367	"
Castorseed	1,670	"
Rice	2,619	"
Myrabollams	336	"
Cottonseed	1300	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1,360	"
Juwar	574	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	526	"
Bajri	1,763	"
Coal	2789	Tons

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, June 19.

America sold rather freely on most days, but most of this silver was absorbed by Continent. In absence of demand for shipment to India and to China, there has been certain amount of adjustment of position by bears and bulls. Market kept remarkably steady and higher level reached in May especially in view of the fact that Continent only bought very moderately during the past three weeks. Difference between spot and forward tendency was narrow. This was not due to larger stock but to most buying of forward dates, whilst America was selling prompt delivery. For the present buyers and sellers are not much in disposition to operate largely, but undertone is good and some further advance seems to be possible.

COTTON FORECAST.

Dates to Buy and Sell wired opening your eyes from loss.

Send Rs. 50.

Money returned if unprofitable.

R. S. IYER,
NAGPUR.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 21.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 525
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 585
Bank's buying D D Frcs 575

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166¼

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33
London—Paris Frcs 80.10
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.50
London—Brussels Frcs 92.60
London—Rome Liras 101.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, June, 21.
Tele. Transfers	1/5 Steady
Bar Gold	£ —
Bar Silver Spot	31 3/4 Quiet.

	London, June 20.
Rentes 3 per cent.	53 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 13/16
" " 2 months hence	34 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver—Absence of buyery Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/1923.

Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans	2 1/4

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, June 21. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 31/32
Bank Demand	1/5
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 7/32
Fcs. Demand	525
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	237
Japan	134 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, June 20.
Stockholm	16.33
Christiania	32.03
Amsterdam	11.59
Switzerland	24.44
Belgium	..
Athens	..
Prague	..

	London, June 20.
Exchange on London in Paris	84.00
" " " Germany	8,250,000,000,000
" " " " Italy	10040

	New York, June 20.
Demand Bills	4.33.00

WAR LOANS.

	London, June 20.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 89 1/2 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 7/8 "
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 3/8 "
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 5/8 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£ 47 1/2 nominal
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	£ 67 "
Govt. Securities 3%	£ 58 "

DISCOUNTS.

	London, June 20.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3—
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " " 6	4 3/4
" 5 per cent Rentes	24 3/8
TIN BLOCK	£ 224

BULLION.

Bombay, June 21.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/2/3
Bar goid ready Rs. 25/7/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/7/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 82/7
Ba rsilver 1st settlement Rs. 82/7
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/14

	London, June 20.
Bar gold ready s.	95.0
Silver ready d.	34-13
Silver forward d.	34-12

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. China sold. Undertone good. Absence of buyers.

GOLD.

	Bombay, June 21	
Ready :—25—8—3		
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest		At 6 p.m.
Jeth 25-8-3		25—8—3
Asad 25-9-6		25—9—6
Teji Mandi :—	Rine	
Asad 1—2—0 Gini	Rani	16—1—3
Sramon 0—6—0 Gini	King	16—2—0

Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, June 21.

Ready :—82—6—0.

Vaida. Opening Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth 82-7-0	82-5-0	82—5—0
Asad 82-13-0	82-12-0	82—12—0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 1—2—0
Asad 1—12—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 21.

To-day Reuter reported a rise of 2 points in old crop and a further drop of 2 to 10 points in new crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 14 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 20th instant as under:—

"Good demand for July. Weather continues favourable."

As regards the Home markets we do not look for much change either way in the near future until the publication of the next Bureau Report, and it is, therefore, useless to prophesy what may occur in the month of July seeing that developments must naturally depend upon weather conditions. In the meanwhile we favour purchases on declines as later on high prices are almost assured.

Notwithstanding a slight advance, reported from Home, the Marwari bazar opened somewhat easier at Rs. 525½ i.e. Re. 1 lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M G Broach April/May delivery. The prices, then going down by half a rupee, advanced to Rs. 526 on buying by Marwari Shroffs and Jobbers and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. very little business was done in the bazar to-day. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 525½ and closed at the same rate at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M G Oomra July opened at Rs. 567½, and going down by half a rupee on selling by Offices, advanced to Rs. 568½ on Bull operators' buying and remained Rs. 568 at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra December/January opening at Rs. 493 advanced to Rs. 494. At this level several Marwari Shroffs sold which caused prices temporarily to decline to Rs. 493 and closed at Rs. 494 at 4 p.m. Fully good M G Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 544½ and Rs. 446 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a limited demand and about 2,500 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

		Bombay, June 21. 6-30 P.M
Fully Good Broach	April/May	525
Fully Good Bengal	July	544
Fully Good Bengal	Dec January	446
Fine Oomra	July	567
Fine Oomra	Dec/Janry.	493

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 20. Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	3000
" " Sales of East Indian	150

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans Spot small inquiry		17.43
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakele		23.90
New York 11 a.m.	July	28.70+5
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	25.90+1
	Jan.	24.95 unchd.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	27.88 "
	Oct.	24.99 "

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, June 20. Today's price.
June	17.11—.9
July	16.80—.10
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	15.21—.11
Nov.	..
December	14.87—.0
January	14.74—.11
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	..
June	..

Egyptians :—July 2160

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 21.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/1
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/15
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 yer cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78

SHARES.

Bombay, June 21.

There was a good rise again in Swadeshi Mill shares owing to Bears covering. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1430, India 81/8, Central Bank 24/14 and Eastern Bank 85 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 415, Bombay Cotton 470, Bombay Dyeing 720, Century 371/4, Central India 511/4, Colaba Land 192/8, Crescent 235, Edw Sassoon 183/12, E D Sassoon 1/13, Fazulbhoy 900, Gokak 100, Ind Bleaching 208/12, Ind Malwa 377/8, Kastoorchand 160, Kohinoor 1050, Luxmi Cotton 4600 xd, Madhowji 265, Mathuradas 290, M Petit 2750, Meyer Sassoon 130 xd, Morarji 2450, New Great 340, New City 270, Pabani 307/8, Pearls 522/8, Phoenix 465, Shapurji 192/8, Simplex 220, Swadeshi 626/4, Tata Mill 155 and Vishnu Cotton 1675 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 180 xd, B Burma 315, B Burma N I 70 pr, Bt Burma Pet 5/5, Bombay Tramway 94/6, Bombay Steam 71/4, Bundi Cement 11/4 xd, Katni ord 75, Katni defd 205, New India Insur 16/8, Shivrajpur 38, Tata Iron ord 15/8, Tata Iron defd 47/8, Tata Hydro 780 and Scindia Steam 6/2.

	London, June 20.
Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£ 20
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 132
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern "	£ 6 1/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 13

CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Liverpool, June 20 To-day's Price.
June	17.00—.20
July	16.77—.03
August	16.28—.12
September	15.72—.16
October	15.18—.14
November	14.94—.14
December	14.82—.14
January	14.71—.04
February	14.64—.14
March	14.59—.14
April	14.52—.11
May	14.41—.12
June	14.35—.13

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, June. 20. To-days price.
June	22.10—.13
July	21.60—.13
August	21.10—.13
September	20.57—.13
October	19.67—.13
November	19.07—.14
December	18.75—.16
January,	18.79—.16
Feb.	18.74—.16
March	18.74—.16
April	18.74—.16
May	18.74—.16

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	London, June 20.
M. G. Bengal, Good	11.40
" " Fully Good	11.80
" " Fine	12.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.95
" " Fully Good	12.45
" " Fine	12.95
M. G. Broach, Good	12.80
" Fully Good	13.20
" Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.30
" " Fully Good	11.70
" " Fine	12.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, June 20.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent	..
Futures at New York	..
" " July	28.67+.02
" " October	25.83—.10
" " Dec.	25.16+.06
" " Jan.	24.93—.02
Spot Cotton at New York	29.65 Unchd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.35 "
Futures " " July	28.04+.07
" " " October	25.09—.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	14 15/17
Silver foreign mined	67 1/8

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

		New York, June 21. To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York	July	28.62—.05
	Oct.	25.67—.16
	Dec.	25.00—.16
	Jan.	24.75—.18

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Nrew York, June 20

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	49,000
Exports to Great Britain	16,000
" to France and Continent	45,000
" to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	318,000
" at Interior Ports	275,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

LONDON, June 20.

There has been increasing inquiry in cloth and freer buying. Yarns had improved demand.

Water Twist 72½.
Printers' Cloth 47/6.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	London, June 20
Tlotal Actual Export	6,000
" Forwarded	39,000
" Imports	34,000
" Stock	49,000
Actual Weekly Sales	20,950

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 21. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 14 0	11 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 4 0	12 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 15 0	12 7 0
Teeseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed Gajar50-50	77 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	71 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White	11 10 0	12 4 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	..
Mowrasced	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	35 0 0	..
Castorseed	77 0 0	15 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 14 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 9 6
Wheat, A/S	7 5 6
Linseed, May	13 2 3
Linseed Sept.	13 3 0
Groundnuts J/J	73 0 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad	78 2 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	17 8 0
Cotton Seeds J/J	5 14 0

WHEATS.

London, June, 20,

ROZARIO SANTA FE—63 1/2lbs
J/J Value 47/3
BARLETTO RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs.
June/July Paid & Sellers 46/—
AUSTRALIAN J/J Sellers .. 49/6
Market is easier on fine weather and owing to profit-taking
Choice White Karachi J/J Sellers 48/3
Soft Red Karachi J/J Sellers 47/6
Choice White Bombay June July Sellers 50/6
BARLEY KARACHI J/J Sellers, 32/9
32/9 paid ior part cargo loading for Bristol and Channe

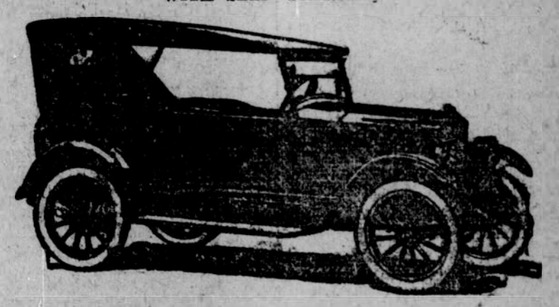
"RUGBY"

(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price **to-day.**

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

SEEDS.

LONDON, June 20.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed quiet at £18 3/8 paid for June-July shipment.

Cottonseed Bombay closed firm and held higher, but quiet at £10½ sellers for June-July shipment.

Castorseed Bombay £26 sellers for June-July.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
June/July Sellers .. £ 20 1/4
Tone—Demand quiet.
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
July/Aug. Value .. .. £ 39/
Market opened firm, but closed quiet.
June July Sellers .. ..
" Sept. Dec. Paid .. 37 5/8

LONDON, June 20.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for June-July shipment to Hull at £20 1/8. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for June-July shipment to Hull at £18 3/8. In barley Indian part cargo for shipment to Bristol by middle July at 32/9.
Linseed, easier.
Cottonseed, quiet.
Linseed Oil, easier.
Wheat, easier.
Rice, quiet.

LONDON, June 19.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for afloat and June-July shipment to Hull at £20½. In Rapeseed Brown Bold Delhi for June-July shipment to Rotterdam at £18 3/8. In Wheat Cargo, No. 1, Northern Manitoba 52/5 afloat. In Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi for June-July shipment to Hull at 48/0. Linseed firm, Cottonseed steady. Linseed Oil firm. Wheat firm.

Assam Frontier Tea Company shows for the last year a profit of £174,000, an increase of £54,000. A final dividend of 48 per cent. making a total distribution of 60 per cent., has been declared and carried forward to the next year's account £13,000.

The Chairman of the meeting of Tea Corporation, in course of a speech said that the English public was drinking nine pounds weight of tea per head compared with 6½ in pre-war times were taking more and more of better class teas.

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, June 20.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June Value	..
July Sellers	20/4 1/2
July-Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July-Sept. Sellers	20/8 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July September Sellers	20/8 1/2

Firm with a fair Demand.

SUGAR MARKET

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.).

Bombay, June 21. 5 p.m.

Ready prices remained unchanged, with a poor offtake as shown by to-day's clearance amounting to 1,100 bags only.

Our Forward market has ruled easier in sympathy with easier advices from foreign markets and has evidenced a drop of 2d. per cwt. in all positions.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 24/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 19/4 per cwt.
Shipment June Sh. 21/10 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June/July Sh. 21/2 per cwt F B H
Shipment June/July/September Sh. 20/6 per cwt F B H.

BULLION SHIPMENTS,

	London June 20.
Weekly Bullion Shipment	£ 238, 465

	London, June 20.
Conversion Loan	£ 78 7/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 101 3/4
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 114 1/2

RUBBER.

London, June 20.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July/Aug. 11
Plantation First Latex Crepe June 10 3/8
Tone:—Steady Quiet.

METALS.

	London, June 20.
English best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 61 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	£ 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/8

BRASS

	Bombay, June 21. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	65	0	0
Do	1	62	4	0
Do	1 1/4	62	4	0
Do	1 1/2	62	4	0
Do	1 3/4	63	0	0
Do	2	63	0	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, June 21. per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	70	0	0
Copper	1/	69	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	69	0	0
Copper American	1 1/2	68	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	68	8	0
Copper	2/	68	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		62	0	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		62	0	0
" " 1		60	8	0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,		60	8	0
" " 1 3/4 to 2		61	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3/4		70	0	0
do do 1 to 1 1/4		69	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, June 21. Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1	0	9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	2	6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No 10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	No 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	13	3
Light house	No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	11	9
Japan	No. 42—2	1	14	3
Japan	No. 20	1	3	6
Japan	No. 32	1	8	9

WEEKLY REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.).

Bombay June 20.

The market since our last has not been without activity and has presented a good under tone and an advanced in the last week-end price levels has been established both in respect of Ready and forward prices, with a good amount of business doing.

On account of fresh arrivals, improved purchase inquiries and following the forward price fluctuations, Ready prices since the opening of the week have improved by 12 to 14 as. per cwt. and have ruled steady throughout the week. So also Transhipment rates have suffered a rise of 12 to 14 as. per cwt. The offtake has during the week improved and daily clearance averages some 2,700 bags per day as against 2,300 bags a day during the last week and presents prospects of still improving demand.

Sharp fluctuations again characterised our Forward market since the beginning of the current week with a tendency to further improvement. Accordingly further rise of 4d. in all positions was experienced on Saturday and for the succeeding two days the market maintained a steady tone. On Tuesday again the rising tide gained strength and resulted in a still further rise of 3 to 5d. the market being very active with good business doing hat day. On Wednesday on account of the Trust having sold 18,000 tons, at 13 and 11,000 tons at 13½ ex. warehouse, the local market was affected and the steadiness gave way a decline of 4 to 6d. set in. No fresh development since then has been experienced except a rise of 4d. in July/September shipment prices.

The highest and the lowest rates ruling the bazar this week were Rs. 23 and Rs. 24 for Ready Sugar; Rs. 17/12 and 18/12 for Transhipment; Sh. 21/4 and Sh. 22/1 for June shipment; Sh. 20/9 and Sh. 21/7 for June-July shipment; and Sh. 20/3 and 20/10 for July/August/September shipment.

Total stocks are estimated at 25,000 bags of Java Sugar and 6,000 bags of other kinds of Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar at present:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 24 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13/12 per cwt.
Shipment June Sh. 21/10 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June/July Sh. 21/2 per cwt F B H
Shipment July/August/September Sh. 20/8 per cwt F B H.

TANNED HIDES.

LONDON, June 20.

Of the 60,000 offered, 46,000 were sold. Small offerings. Madras qualities were barely steady. Eight were firm and heavy and extra heavy were about half penny easier. Bombay's averaged a farthing decline and extra heavy, second and thirds half penny to three farthings.

SPORTING NEWS.

KIRKEE RACES.

FIRST MONSOON MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 21.

A clear evening favoured the first day of the Kirkee Monsoon Meeting to-day and a large crowd took advantage of the opportunity to be present. There were the usual number of bookmakers laying odds and as the pronounced favourites were not always the first past the judge's box those who were fortunate enough to back the winners sometimes secured fairly good odds. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson and Lady Wilson came early to the course and stayed to the end. The second day's racing is to be on Monday and not on Tuesday as was wrongly intimated by an official of the Kirkee Races to the Press last Thursday.

Details:—

THE MOSUL STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Highweight handicap for Arabs.

Mr K A Irani's RED SILK, 9-9, Col Gill ... 1
Mr J K Irani's SPARK, 9-9, Mr Colhoun ... 2
Mr A M Shamlan's AGGREGATE, 9-12, Capt Walsh 3

Only three ran.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Red Silk, 2 to 1 against Aggregate, 6 to 1 Spark.

The race:—Spark led Red Silk for a furlong coming down the straight Red Silk drew out when asked and won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 28 secs.

Tote paid:—Re. 1-8 for win.

THE SOWAR STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs.

For horses of H. E. Governor's Bodyguard, Indian Cavalry and Mounted Police in Poona District.

H E Governor's Bodyguard's No. 33, 11-7, Kershap Ali 1
C Squadron 2nd Lancer's FORLORN HOPE, 11-17, Barahad Singh 2
H E Governor's Bodyguard's No. 12, 11-12, Nur Mohomed 3

Nine ran.

Betting: Evens No. 33, 4 to 1 against Forlorn Hope, 6 to 1 against No. 12, 6 to 4 against Touch and Go.

The race:—No. 33 soon forced to the front and was ever afterwards the head. Won by 12 lengths, a neck between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 8 4/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 3; Places Re. 1-8, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.

THE POLO SCURRY.—Distance about 3 furlongs.

Highweight handicap for Polo ponies.

Capt C E Perth's SONIA, 12-7, Owner ... 1
Mr D S H Walker's IKEY, 12-9, Capt Walshe 2
Mr R O Byrne's ZERO, 12-7, Owner 3

Also ran:—Mary 12-7, Polaris 12-7, Brown Pearl 12-7, Duchess 11-7.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Ikey, 5 to 2 against Sonia and Zero, 3 to 1 against Brown Pearl, greater odds the others.

The race:—Sonia was the quickest away and drawing clear led all the way to win in the end by four lengths. A neck between second and third.

Time:—45 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8; Places Rs. 2 and Rs. 2.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles over 6 flights.

Capt J H Wilkinson's LADY ELIZABETH, 12-7 (cd 13-0), Owner 1
Capt J H Wilkinson's CARBIDA, 12-7, Col Gill 2
Capt E I Griffth William's DARK NIGHT, 12-7 (cd 13-2), Owner 3

Also ran:—Erebus 12-7 (cd 13-0), Rajah 12-7 (cd 13-0), Creaghduff 12-7, Fair Mac 11-7 (cd 11-10).

Betting:—Evens Dark Night, 5 to 4 against Carbide, 4 to 1 against Creaghduff, 6 to 1 against Lady Elizabeth and others.

The race:—Lady Elizabeth made most of running closely attended by Dark Night. On the homeward journey Carbide made up a lot of ground. These three finished together. Won by half a length, a short neck between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 12½ secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8; Places Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 2.

BENARA STAKES. Distance 6 furlongs. Handicap for bona fide chargers of officers of dismounted units.

Mr. E C Craven's PRIMA DONNA 12-7 5 yards, Owner 1
Mr. H B Morkill's LIMELIGHT 12-7, (scratched) Owner 2
Mr A B Braybrooke's THE PEACH 12-7 (15 yards) Owner 3

Also Ran:—Lady Mine 10 yards, Fermoz 10 yards, Bungih 35 yards, Wonkeye 55 yards.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Limelight, 3 to 1 against Prima Donna, 4 to 1 against The Peach, 5 to 1 Fermoz, longer odds others.

Tote paid: Rs. 9-8 for win and Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 2 for places.

DUCKWORTH STAKES. Distance 6 furlongs. High weight handicap for horses.

Capt. S Walshe's MAYBOY 10-4 Owner ... 1
Mr. M. Essa's LUCKY MAID 11-4 Major Scott 2
Mr. Leslie Brewin's MAVIS 9-0 Owner 3

Three ran.

Betting: 4 to 1 on Mayboy, 5 to 4 against Lucky Maid, 20 to 1 against Mavis.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

TRIAL PLATE. Distance about 4 furlongs. Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under which have never won open race value of Rs. 500 or over.

Mr. Bloomfield's RED DEVIL 10-7 Captain Pearson 1
Nawabzada Meerza's BONNE SANTEE 10-7 Mr. Tomlinson 2
Mr. Sigma's SCOTCH EXPRESS 10-7 Mr. Forbes 3
Maj. Scott's MONSOON JACK 10-7 Mr. Sayers 4

Totalizators paid: Rs. 12-8 for win, Rs. 7 and Rs. 6 for places.

Betting: 5 to 4 Red Devil, threes Bonne Santee, fours Monsoon Jack, Scotch Express.

ALIPORE PLATE. (Div I.) Distance about 4 furlongs. Handicap for horses which have never won open race value of Rs. 500 or over.

Mr. Andrew Yule's JACK CALLIVER 10-13 Capt. Pearson 1
Mr. Haine's FAIRY TALE 11-10 Mr. Porter 2
Nawabzada Meerza's MY FANCY 10-9 dec. 2lbs. Mr. King 3
Mr. Tomlinson's PENELOPE 10-7 Owner ... 4

Also Ran:—Tahesir 11-5, Farmer 10-9, The Chase 10-6 and Fluellin 9-11 dec. 1 lb.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 8, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 24-8 for places.

Betting: Twos Farmer, threes Penelope, Fluellin, Jack Callivar, eights My Fancy, The Chase, tens Fairy Tale, Tahesin.

THRUSTER'S PLATE. Distance about 1½ miles. Steeplechase for horses that have never won open race value of Rs. 500 or over. Weight 11 stone with penalties and allowances.

Messrs. Mears and Mackenzie's SAVEZ VOUS 11-12 Mr. Potter 1
Capt. John Selwyn's ROMMEY 11-7, Mr. Gregson 2

Also Ran:—Rob Roy 10-0, Kolynos 10-7 dec 4 Webs Shady 10-7.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 11-8 for win, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 6-8 for places.

Betting: 3 to 2 Savez Vous, Rommy, fives Rob Roy, Kolynos, sevens Shady.

JIU JITSU PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance about 4 furlongs. Distance handicap for approved bona fide hacks which have never won race value of Rs. 100 or over G. R. S. who have never ridden winner under the recognised rules of racing. C. W. 11st 7lbs. or over.

Mr. Waterstone's RAMESES 15 yds. Owner 1
Mr. Grice's SWANEE, 30 yds Owner 2
Mr. Field's WILD HARRY 15 yds Owner ... 3
Mr. Gladstone's SPARKLET 25 yds Mr. Stokoe 4

Also Ran: Mercenary scratch, Haamba 25 yds. The Tank 3 yds, Wager 30 yds.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 48-8 for win, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 31 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

Betting: Twos Wager, five to two Sparklet, threes Haamba and The Tank, four Rameses and Swanee, sixes Wild Harry, eights Mercenary.

ALIPORE PLATE. Div. III). Distance about 4 furlongs. Handicap for horses which have never won open race value of Rs. 500 or over.

Mr. Beswick's GLENMANA 11-10 Mr. Porter 1
Lt.-Col. Fraser Hunter's SHIRAZ 11/10 Mr. Tomlinson 2
Mr. Gilford's SCOTCH OPERA 11-10 Capt. McGee 3
Mr. Forbes' ARAMINTA 11-10 Owner 4

Also Ran:—Camel 11-10, Bonniver 11-10.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 30-8 for win, Rs. 12 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Betting: 5 to 4 Shiraz, 5 to 2 Bonnivar, 7 to 2 Scotch Opera, fives Araminta, twelve Camel.

JIU JITSU PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance about 4 furlongs. Distance handicap for approved bona fide hacks which have never won race value of Rs. 100 or over G. R. S. who have never ridden winner under the recognised rules of racing C. W. 11st 7lbs. or over.

Mr. Glaward's STEPHEN 40 yds Owner ... 1
Mr. Hill's JICKY, 30 yds Owner 2
Maj. Taylor's LE CAPULET 40 yds Mr. Hunter 3
Mr. Baird's FISHY SERAT Mr. Price 4

Also ran:—John 35 yds, Sultan 35 yds. Rodriz Bawn 35 yds. Ironsides 35 yds. Placid Joe 40 yds.

Totalizators paid:: Rs. 25-8 for win, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 7-8 for places.

Betting: Evens Le Capulet, threes Stephen and Placid Joe, sixes Jicky and Ironsides, tens Rodrig Bawn and Jimmy The One, twelves Fishy.

VISITORS' PLATE. Distance about 4 furlongs. Handicap for horses.

Mr. Pannick's STUMPED 10-2 Mr. Sayer ... 1
Lt.-Col. Hunter's CHEEKY GIRL 9-0 Mr. Tomlinson 2
Mr. Wilmot's MAFINE 9-3 Capt. Roberts... 3
Mr. Gregson's POSEIDON 10-10 Mr. Hempson 4

Also Ran: Feathered Life 10-7, Gemnapp 9-0.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 10 win, Rs. 6 and 6-8 for places.

Betting: 6 to 4 Stumped, 5 to 2 Cheeky Girl, sixes Mafine, eights Poseidon, twelves Glenapp.

ALIPORE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance about 4 furlongs. Handicap for horses which have never won open race value of Rs. 500 or over.

Messrs. Meares and Mackenzie's VERGERS SECRET 11-0 Mr. Tomlinson 1
Mr. Vlastor's CELLOMONT 11-10 Mr. Morshead 2
Messrs. Dawson and Pierson's FAIRY STEPS 11-3 Mr. Nicolson 3
Mr. Porter's MARSUT 11-10 Mr. Reed 4

Also Ran:—The Pelican 11-10, Kilgarvan 11-1, Polly 11-1, Sadool 11-1.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 6, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6-8 for places.

Betting: Evens Cellomont 5 to 2 Vergers Secret, fours Fairy Steps, fives The Pelican, tens and twelves others.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

WEEK-END FIXTURES.

The cricket season in Bombay is now in full swing and a good number of matches were played during the week-end. Unlike last week no rain has spoilt the fixtures most of which were half-day matches.

Y. M. C. A. Vs. GRINDLAY & CO.

On Saturday on the Oval ground, Grindlays and Company beat the Central Y. M. C. A. by the narrow margin of 10 runs. The outstanding score of Grindlays was put up by Elchidana who was responsible for 63 out of a total of 130. Gracias and Commissariat captured four wickets each. For the Y. M. C. A. Jackson, Hogan and Meyers scored 46, 25 and 19 respectively. In addition to his tall score Jackson brought down five wickets including Elchidana's valuable one.

The scores:—

GRINDLAY AND CO.

Elchidana 63, Desai 4, Hislop 0, Mistry 16, Limjee 4, Latchford 4, Kelly 11, Baria 0, Commissariat (not out) 19, D'Souza 0, Gracias 0, extras 9, total 130.

Y. M. C. A. CENTRAL.

Meyers 19, Martin 4, Smith 9, Reid 16, Cutts 0, Bryant 0, Hogan 25, Jackson 46, Favell 0, Harris 0, Sorrell (not out) 0, extra 1, total 125

BOMBAY GAS CO. Vs. B. B. A. F. I.

The above two teams scored a century each on the Oval on Saturday. Anderson of the Battalion played fine cricket for his 53 which was the top score in this match and remained unbeaten by the Gas Company bowlers. Dukes added a substantial 25 and these two were the only double figures for the A. F. I. For the Gas Company Rodrigues put up 38 and Dhage 22 (not out).

The scores:—

BOMBAY BATTALION A. F. I.

Anderson (not out) 53, Cummings 4, Parkin 0, Loughton 7, Mitchell 2, Rogers 0, Gordon 0, Dukes 25, Smith 0, Hardy 1, Hodgins 8, total 100.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

Rodrigues 38, Chaukar 2, Lobo 2, Hodges 11, Dhage 22 (not out), Woods 8, B. Lobo 0, Pitale 3, Blackmore 0, Kesharimull 0, Divekar 0, extras 14, total 100.

FORBES CAMPBELL CO'S EASY WIN.

The E. D. Sassoon Co. cricket team suffered a bad drubbing at the hands of the Forbes, Forbes Campbell players who won by 99 runs. The highest figure of the Sassoonians was 8, attained only by Sequeira. Hicks made 4 (not out) and Smatt and Fernandes contributed a couple each. The rest—and they were seven—were unable to break their eggs. With 8 extras the total went to 24. The Forbes Campbell people knocked up 123. Jehangir making 41 in addition to capturing 7 wickets for nearly a run apiece.

CUSTOMS Vs. KILLICK NIXON C. C.

The fixture between the above teams was perhaps the best match on the Oval on Saturday. The Customs lost by 33 runs after a keen struggle. Masurkar of Killick Nixon had 66 to his credit and was unfortunate in being beaten by the wicket-keeper in going out for a short pitched ball. Shanker and Fosberry put up 29 and 24 respectively. Clark and Crisp had the best scores of 40 and 38 for the Customs.

The scores:—

KILLICK NIXON C. C.

Shanker 29, Masurkar 66, Parker 13, Fosberry 24, Reid 17, Milne 17, Vizinkar 6, Fernandes 4, Amesley 0, Velinkar (not out) 8, Howarth 7, total 191.

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Kher 10, Crisp 38, Renbens 5, Cowton 3, Edwards 0, Bilby 13, Figett 10, Clarke 40, Walsh 20, Desai (not out) 6, Sayeed 9, extras 9, total 158.

IMPERIAL BANK Vs. R. I. M.

The Imperial Bank beat the R. I. M. Dockyard C. C. by 18 runs. The Mariners made every effort to play out the time but the bowling of Kalapesi of Quadrangular fame was too much for their poor bats. Arklie's 38 and Hearn's 12 were the only double-figure on the Marine side. Rasool's eight wickets was an excellent performance.

The scores:—

IMPERIAL BANK.

Badshah 24, Talpade 6, Kalapesi 5, DeSouza 16, Pavri 3, Lewis 9, Surty 1, H. Mistry 0 (not out), F. Mistry 6, P. Mistry 5, Khajotia 2, extras 14, total 91.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

Wasker 0, Daniels 2, Comm. Turbett 1, Carvalho 0, Lt. Orchard 5, Hearn 12, Rasool 5 (not out), Lt. Commr. Mare 5, Metscher 0, T. Carey 0, Arklie 38, extras 4, total 72.

PARSI GYMKHANA FIXTURES.

The Young Muslims drew with the Parsi Gymkhana on Saturday on the latter's ground. The Home team going in to bat finished with 113. Umrigar and Wadia opened the Parsi innings. Umrigar's 32 was made with pretty late cuts good drives. The Mahomedan went in late and were able to reply with 80 at the cost of 8 wickets, when the stumps were drawn.

For the Gymkhana Dr. R. Tata captured the bowling honours having knocked 7 wickets for 29 runs. Ebrahim captured an equal number for the Muslim but for six runs apiece.

The scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

A. H. Wadia 6, K. Umrigar 32, N. Pavri 1, F. Kapadia 21, H. Engineer 12, S. Mehta 6, M. Manecksha 4, H. Baria 1, H. Mody 9, Dr. Tata 6 (not out), R. Bulsara 4, extras 11, total 113.

YOUNG MUSLIM C. C.

A. Kazi 1, Fatakdawalla 6, J. Jani 7, Syed Ebrahim 28, Kasam 0, A. G. Khan 13, E. Lokhandwalla (not out) 3, Shaik Mahamood 3, A. Lokhandwalla 5, Rungwalla (not out) 6, extras 8, total 80 (for 8 wickets).

A WHOLE DAY FIXTURE ON SUNDAY.

On the Home ground, the Parsi Gymkhana beat the Gowd Saraswat C. C. by 27 runs in a whole day fixture on Sunday. A late start was made at 12 noon when the Saraswats went in to bat and made 168 in nearly four hours. B. A. Dalvi played a sound game for his 69 which was the highest score of the day. S. M. Dalvi contributed 41 and the next best was 24 from Wagle.

The Saraswat innings closed at about 4 p.m. The Home team replied with 195 in just two hours, or a 100 run an hour. "Falli" Kapadia and Engineer were responsible for 56 and 46 respectively. Maneckshah made up for his zero by bowling 5 wickets for 32.

The scores:—

GOWD SARASWAT C. C.

S M Dalvi c F Kapadia b Maneckshah 41
B D Pai b b w b Tata 10
V N Rege b b w b Tata 6
M D Pai b Daruwala 3
G S Wagle st b Maneckshah 24
B A Dalvi c Bapat b Maneckshah 69
Masurkar b Maneckshah 1
R K Telang b Maneckshah 0
Pilgaoker c Daruwala b Tata 2
R V Pandit (run out) 1
G A Dalvi (not out) 1
Extras 10
Total 168

PARSI GYMKHANA.

R Umrigar c G Dalvi b Pilgaoker 10
N Pavri c Pai b Pilgaoker 20
S Colah b S M Dalvi 0
S Chothia c Pai b S Dalvi 29
F Kapadia c B Dalvi b S Dalvi 56
H Engineer c Pandit b Pai 46
A Wadia c Pandit b Pai 12
Dr. R. Tata (not out) 6
Maneckshah c Wagle b Pai 0
D Daruwala c Masurkar b S Dalvi 8
P Bulsara c Masurkar b Pai 2
Extras 6
Total 192

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 21.

The following are the closing scores in the County cricket matches which started to-day:—

Surrey versus Oxford University at Oval:—Surrey have scored 388 for nine. Jardine has made 100 not out and Hitch made 34.

Essex versus Middlesex at Leyton:—Essex made 196, Freeman scoring 97. Middlesex have made 100 for one.

Yorkshire versus Sussex at Sheffield.—Yorkshire made 200. Leyland scored 81 and Tate took four wickets for 66 and Gilligan four for 57. Tate is the first bowler to achieve the distinction of taking one hundred wickets in the present season. Sussex have made 33 for four.

Leicester versus Lancashire at Ashby-De-La-Zouch.—Lancashire scored 259, Hallows scoring 112 not out.

Worcester versus Warwick at Kidderminster.—Worcester made 182 and Warwick have made seven for no wickets.

Derbyshire versus Somerset at Burton-on-Trent.—Somerset have made 384 for four. MacBrayan made 132 and M. Lyon has made 219 not out, which is the highest individual score of the season.

Northampton versus Cambridge University at Northampton:—Northants made 253, Wells scoring 90. Cambridge have made 77 for four.

Notts versus Kent at Nottingham:—Kent have made 349 for eight. Hardinge made 125 and Hubble is 63 not out.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA VS. HAMPSHIRE.

At Southampton the weather was fine when the South Africans met Hampshire before a crowd of three thousand spectators. The wicket was easy. Tennyson won the toss and sent in Hampshire who were all out for 279. Day scored 100 by a vigorous straight driving. He gave several chances and scored eleven fours, his batting lasting 190 minutes. Newman made 58. Blackenburg took 6 for 121. The Africans then went in and made 63 for 2 when stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter.

INTER-VARSITY POLO.

LONDON, June 21.

At Hurlingham in the Inter-Varsity Polo Oxford beat Cambridge by 7 goals to 5.—Reuter.

CHARITY FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The first charity match of the season was played to-day on the Calcutta ground, the contesting sides being England and Scotland. The turf, owing to the recent heavy rains, was heavy. Nevertheless an interesting game was witnessed. The game ended in a draw, each side scoring a goal. England were the first to score in the first half, Scotland equalising five minutes from the time. During the second half England had to play on the defensive but their goalkeeper played splendidly saving all the difficult shots except the one which drew Scotland to level. The crowd was very large.—Reuter.

THE TEST.

TASK BEFORE A. I. C. C.

Writing on the four resolutions he is going to move at the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. Mahatma Gandhi states in "Young India":—

At the present moment I seem to be doing the very thing I claim to wish to avoid viz., dividing the Congressmen and plunging the country into a controversy. I however assure the reader that it will not last long at least so far as I am concerned. Everyone will share my anxiety and eagerness to clear the air of uncertainty. Some discussion is inevitable if we are to know where we are. I am supposed to work wonders, lead the nation to its predestined goal. Fortunately for me I entertain no such hallucinations. But I do claim to be a humble soldier. If the reader will not laugh at me, I do not mind telling him that I can become also an efficient general on useful terms. I must have soldiers who would obey and who have faith in themselves and in their general and who will willingly carry out instructions. My plan of action is always open and very definite. Certain well-defined conditions being fulfilled, it guarantees success. But what is a poor general to do when he finds soldiers who subscribe to his conditions and yet do not carry them out in their own persons, and, may be, do not even believe in them? The resolutions are designed to test the qualifications of the soldiers.

But let me put it another way. The soldiers are in the happy position of being electors of their own general. The would-be general must know the conditions of employment. I remain where I stood in 1920. Only my faith has increased with the years that have gone by. If such is also the case with my employers, I am theirs body and soul. I have no faith in any other plan. I am therefore not available on any other terms, not because I am unwilling but because I am unfit. How would it do if in answer to an advertisement for a red-haired young man of thirty-five measuring six feet six inches, a grey-haired old toothless man of fifty-five, broken down in health offered his services?

All the four resolutions then constitute my application for employment as general and lay down my qualifications and limitations. Here there is no imposition of autocracy, no impossible demand. The members, if they are true to the country and themselves will not spare me if they find me to be in the wrong. I hold no man to be indispensable for the welfare of the country. Every one of us is debtor to the land of our birth and there-through to humanity. Every debtor must be dismissed the moment he has ceased to pay. No past services however brilliant should be counted in distributing present employments. The country's good may not be sacrificed to one man or one hundred men. Rather should he or they be sacrificed to the welfare of the country. I invite the members of the A. I. C. C. to approach their task with a determined purpose, without bias, without false emotion or sentiment. I adjure them not to take me on trust. Nothing need be right because I say so. They must decide for themselves. They must know their own minds and their capacity. They should know by this time that I am a difficult companion and a hard task-master. They will now find me harder than before.

I have seen the argument advanced that Khadi cannot bring Swaraj. This is an old argument. If India wants the fineries of Europe, whether made in the mills of Manchester or Bombay, she must cease to think of Swaraj in the terms of the millions of her sons and daughters. If we believe in the message of the wheel, we must spin it ourselves and I promise that it will be an inspiring occupation. If we want Swaraj through non-violent means and therefore through non-violent disobedience, we must produce a non-violent atmosphere. If instead of haranguing crowds we would give spinning demonstrations in their midst, we would have a peaceful atmosphere. If I could help it I would gag every member of the Congress organisations, except myself and perhaps Shaukat Ali, till Swaraj is attained and put him to the spinning wheel or in charge of a spinning centre. If the silent wheel does not inspire faith and courage and hope, let the members say so boldly.

The second and the third resolutions are complementary of the first.

The fourth resolution tests our belief in the non-violent policy. I have read Deshbandhu Das's statement on the Gopinath Saha resolution. It does not affect what I said last week. So long as the Congress retains and believes in its present creed, there is no half-way house to the resolution drafted by me.

ADDRESS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please insert the following in one of the issues of your paper.

Will the readers of the "B. C." furnish the present whereabouts of one Rachander Nashoji Shinde of Ahmednagar. For some time a contractor to the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Camp Bhivpuri, P. O. Karjat.—Yours, etc.,

"CONTRACTOR."

C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay.

B. N. RAILWAY INDIAN LABOUR UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a time when railway labour is fighting hard for recognition in Southern India, the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union in the north is struggling for its independence. A very serious situation has been created at Kharagpur by the Agent's summary dismissal of Mr. K. Satyanarayana, a joint Secretary of the Union, for "ventilating the grievances of the Indian residents of the locality in his capacity as a member of the Station Committee." The Station Committee is the Municipal Corporation of Kharagpur and as an elected member thereof, Mr. Satyanarayana was bound to render an account to his constituency of what he did in the Council and to organise public opinion to strengthen the hands of the Indian members of the Committee in their attempts to redress the grievances of the Indian residents of Kharagpur. The Union took interest in the Station Committee elections and had its members elected on specific promise of making strenuous efforts to improve the condition of the Indian residents. Hence its very independence is in danger when it finds its officers being victimised for boldly discharging their public duties and recognition of the Union by the Agent and the Home Board is worth nothing if its officers are not allowed freedom to do public work without constant fear of official pressure.

The publication of the pamphlet was necessitated by an emergent situation created by the European members of the Station Committee who, it is learnt, unanimously voted for the removal of a Hindu temple in spite of the strong protest of the Indian members. The peculiar conditions of Kharagpur are first, that the Indian residents are subordinates of the European ones who hold the superior offices; and second the ex-officio members of the committee, who are many, are Europeans and can carry any proposition by an overwhelming majority against the unanimous vote of the Indian members. But in matters which outrage the religious sentiments of the largest section of the Indian residents even these helpless Indian subordinate are driven to the necessity of resisting the wishes of their official superiors however threatening their frowns be. When Mr. Satyanarayana found their position in the Station Committee hopeless and was faced by an insistent demand of his enraged constituency for an account of the work of the Indian members on the Station Committee, he had to publish the pamphlet to satisfy them. Unless the public begin to take interest in this matter and agitate sufficiently, these poor Indian subordinates will be subjected to unending oppression by such the European superiors as seem to be carrying their office into public bodies.

The history of this temple is an interesting one. This happens to be one of the four temples in a Colony of 30,000 Indians which is blessed with four churches for its European population of about 900 and one more for its Indian Christians. This temple was constructed three years ago under a peculiar circumstances. A saintly Sadhu Shri Upsani Maharaj visited the place some years ago and during his stay he was sitting at a place by the side of the sweepers' quarters in the colony. His pity and saintliness inspired reverence for him in many of the Indian residents and after obtaining the permission of the proper authorities, they built a temple on the very site the saint was occupying. The temple was completed three years ago and worship has been going on. But last year, to the surprise of the Indian members of the Station Committee, a European member proposed the dismantling of the temple and all the European members it seems supported him. The plea was that the sanction was given only "as a temporary measure" and the Committee was within its rights in insisting on the demolition of the temple. People began to wonder how a temple could be constructed as a temporary measure and began to dispute the decision. When at a meeting last March Mr. Satyanarayana called for the concerned papers and the discovery was made that the original papers were missing from the office file as the endorsement sent to the Trustees of Temple was laconic and stated "your application dated—sanctioned", the European members treated it as a temporary sanction and passed their resolution demanding the dismantling of the temple. Not satisfied with this the authorities, it is alleged, are using official pressure departmentally, threatening the Trustees with dismissal if they fail to vacate the temple." The sensation created by this resolution of the Station Committee became intensified when it came to be learnt that Mr. Satyanarayana was summarily dismissed for having published his explanatory pamphlet which rightly pointed out that the European section of the Station Committee was responsible for this resolution outrageous to Hindu religious sentiment. A crowded meeting of Indians held at Kharagpur on 7-6-24 and a mass meeting of the Indian Labour Union, Kharagpur Branch held on 12-6-24 "endorsed every statement of fact contained in the pamphlet" and condemned the action of the Bengal Nagpur Railway authorities in dismissing Mr. K. Satyanarayana and demanded his immediate reinstatement. The sensation is still growing and unless the Europeans begin to realise the danger of offending Indian religious feelings and the Agent cancels his hasty order of summary dismissal, matters will not improve. I hope the Agent will reconsider his orders.—Yours, etc.,

W. V. V. B. RAMALINGAM
Member, Central Council
B. N. Ry. Indian Labour Union
Berhampore (g)
June 17

INDIAN ART.

A meeting of the Art Society of India will be held on Sunday (the 29th instant), at the Society's Rooms to mark the Society's appreciation of and record its thanks for the resolution urging the importance of practical encouragement to Indian Art passed at the Conference on Indian Art, held in London under the auspices of the India Society. The time and the speakers will be announced later.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Harwood League: Y. M. C. A. vs. R. G. A. 101 Co., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 25.

The Harwood League: Staff vs. G. I. P. Parel, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 26.

The Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. G. A. 70 Co., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 28.

The s. s. "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Harwood League: Y. M. C. C. vs. Staff, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 24 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 24 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 25 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 26 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 29 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 20m.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

After the summer and with the commencement of the academic year of the schools and colleges the Office of the Indian Economic Society has from the 20th instant, begun its work from 7-30 a.m. to 10 and 3 to 7 p.m. instead of 11 to 5 as in the vacation.

"CARE OF THE TEETH."

Under the auspices of the Bhatia Maternity Infant Welfare and Nursing Service, Bombay, an illustrated lecture on "Care of the teeth" with the help of magic lantern, will be delivered by Mr. V. S. Toro at the Bhatia Mahajan Vadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay, to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. Bhatia ladies are requested to attend.

"CARE OF THE BABY."

Under the auspices of the Bhatia Maternity Infant Welfare and Nursing Service, Bombay, an illustrated lecture with the help of magic lantern will be delivered on "Care of the Baby" on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 7 p.m. at the Khatau Makanji Bhatia Free Maternity Hospital, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Bhatia ladies are requested to attend.

B. & N. W. RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

A mass meeting of the B. & N. W. Railway Workmen's was held at Gorakhpur on the 17th instant. There was a huge gathering of nearly 4,000 men. The meeting was convened specially to protest against the high-handedness and autocratic ways of the Workshop authorities in recruiting members for the Welfare Committees. There were other subjects on the agenda of the meeting such as granting of passes and free passes to workmen to protest against the unjust treatment towards workmen, scarcity of good drinkable water in the Workshops area, and conferring the title of "Desh Bhakta" on Dr. Biswa Nath Mukarji. Resolutions were passed unanimously concerning these things.

DR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURES.

On the 26th, 27th and 28th instant (Thursday, Friday and Saturday next), Dr. George S. Arundale, will deliver three public addresses on "The World of the Great", "National Education", and "Adyar and Its Workers", profusely illustrated by lantern slides. The first two lectures will be at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano, Barrows Lane, Thakurdwar while the third will be at the hall of the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, 77 Apollo Street, Fort at the same hour.

Tickets for each lecture Re. 1, annas 8 and 4 may be had from the Secretary of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, National Book Depot, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, the Indian Book Depot, Medows Street, Fort, the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, 77, Apollo Street, Fort and at the doors of the halls half an hour before the lecture begins.

On July 1st, Dr. and Mrs. Arundale leave Bombay for a six months tour in Europe to study modern Western educational movements and the remarkable Youth organisations now springing up in various countries.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited, was held at the Company's Registered Office in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday the 19th instant, in the absence from Bombay of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, Mr. Framroze R. Joshi, J. P. presided.

After the notice convening the Meeting had been read, the Chairman in the course of his address to the Meeting said in the absence of our Chairman, whom a call of duty has taken away from us, I have the pleasure to move that the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year 1923, which have been duly circulated to you, be adopted. Except a small fall in new business, due to trade depressions, the working results as regards premium income, interest yield, claim mortality and increase in Life Assurance Fund continue to be satisfactory. The Life Assurance Fund received an increase of Rs. 1,57,112 after paying dividends and bonuses to the shareholders for the two years ending 31st December 1922 and adding Rs. 20,587 to the Reserve Fund as per Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th October last. All the investments of the Company have been made in India in Trust Securities and they stand to-day at prices much in excess of those at which they appear in the Balance Sheet. The mortality experience last year has again been satisfactory—the total claims shewing a slight decrease on those of the preceding year, though this cannot be anticipated every year. The income on interest continue to increase and amounted to Rs. 53,191, yielding a net rate of interest of 6.7 per cent., which will be considered very satisfactory.

A Valuation of the Company's Assets and Liabilities was placed before you at the Extraordinary General Meeting just referred to by me, at which provision was made for payment of Dividends and Bonuses at 4 per cent. and 1 per cent. respectively for the three years 1923 to 1925 inclusive. You will accordingly be asked to sanction the payment of the same rate of dividend and bonus for the last year.

He then formally moved that the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year 1923 be adopted.

Sir Gokuldas K. Parekh seconded the adoption of the Report, which, on being put to vote, was carried. A dividend of 4 per cent and bonus of 1 per cent. to shareholders was declared for 1923; the retiring Directors Mr. Phiroze J. Bilimoria and Sir G. K. Parekh were re-elected; Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer and Co., Incorporated Accountants, were re-elected Auditors for 1924; a bonus equal to one month's salary to the Office Staff was declared, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary delay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING (APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY).

Expert preparations as for the last twenty-two years, both personal and through post for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice.

The brilliant success including first place in India in 1923 in the Government Auditor's Diploma Examination (G.D.A.) and prizes secured in the London Chamber of Commerce testify to the excellence of our training. Special arrangements for specialised Banking students reading for the Institute of Bankers' Diploma. (C.A.I.B.) The ex-students hold the highest position in the Accountancy, Banking and Commercial World. Write for prospectus TO-DAY.

MYSORE PIG IRON

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

Steel Shelving

FOR

MILLS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC

ALSO STRONG & HANDSOME

STEEL CABINETS

High wide deep
78" × 39" × 22" outside
72" × 39" × 18½" inside

Double-Doored

Fitted with 5 adjustable shelves

Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co.,

Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SHOW-ROOM, Kalkadevi Road.

Opposite Morarjee Goculdas Cloth Market.

TILES & MARBLE

Our Quality Defeats Competition

SAJAN & CO.

No. 12, Green Street, near Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

DOCTORS
PREFER
ALEMBIC TINCTURES
AND
LIQUID EXTRACTS
WHY

Because they are well-known for their Purity, Standard Quality, Uniformity, and Therapeutical activity.

For Price Lists, etc., please write to:—

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS COY., LTD.

50, Princess Street, Bombay. 6001

LIFE ASSURANCE
IS A NECESSITY AND
COSTS NOTHING

All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.

Write to:—

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

67, Apollo St., Fort.

The Paint that does not Crack or Blister!

Velure

FLEXIBLE AS A KID GLOVE

Will stand extremes of heat and cold without any injury to surface.

Eliminates use of Varnish.

IDEAL FOR MOTOR CARS

Sole Agents for India & Burma

WALTER ROGERS & CO.,

1, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY. Telephone: 22344 Telegrams: Impact.

111, Radha Bazar St., CALCUTTA. Telephone: 1291 Telegrams: Rogwi

The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1924.

BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.

The article by Mr. Hardayal Nag, the veteran Nationalist of Bengal, which we publish elsewhere, seems to imply a view of the Swaraj party as a whole and its activities with which we altogether disagree. We are opposed to Council-entry as a matter of principle; but to declare that the whole body of Congressmen who happen to disagree with us on that point are no better than a lot of wolves in sheep's clothing, advocates of violence masquerading in the uniform of non-violence, seems to us too sweeping an assertion and, in fact, untrue. We know many men who are keen advocates of Council-entry as a step towards the attainment of Swaraj who in all other respects are devoted followers of the Mahatma—men like Mr. J. K. Mehta, whom no-one could dream of associating with the idea of bloody revolution—and we believe such men compose the backbone of the Swaraj Party. Such men are as good Gandhi-ites as any in the Congress save on the one point of Council-entry, which, though we, with Mr. Hardayal Nag, consider it to be a surrender to influences which must eventually make for violence, cannot justly be considered in itself violent or wicked or bloodthirsty. In fact the Swaraj Party, as compared with the Government parties in the Councils, is the party of non-violence as opposed to parties which place all their reliance on brute force. They are thus as true exponents of the Congress policy as it is possible for men to be in assemblies which are the antithesis of the ideals of the Congress. They must be ranked as a factor on the side of bloodless revolution, while the European element and their adherents stand alone upon the side of bloody revolution.

So much for the present. For the future, everything depends on whether or no the Governments of Great Britain and India have the sense to come to terms with the Mahatma. There is no alternative to bloody revolution in India except Mahatma Gandhi: that is the truth, and the sooner it is realised by the Government and its adherents the better it will be for all concerned. It is not only in the ranks of the Swaraj Party that the opinion is held that, if Gandhism were to fail in the attainment of Swaraj, then violence would be inevitable on the part of Indian Nationalists. Everyone agrees that Gandhism is the better and the higher way. Everyone is averse to violence. It is entirely owing to Mahatma's influence that there exists no *party* among Indian Nationalists to-day, which is in favour of a bloody revolution. That this is hardly recognised by the rulers of the British Empire, we judge from the talk of speeding up the Reforms, of investigating the working of the Reforms with a view to improve it, and so on; which seem to be the utmost length to which India's avowed sympathisers in the British Government are prepared to go. They will hob-and-nob with Mr. Sastri or coquet with Mrs. Besant; but they seem completely to have failed to realise that there is only one man who is truly representative of India and whose name on an agreement carries India with it. The Mahatma alone is able to make terms of peace between India and England which India would accept with some enthusiasm. For England to agree with any other person as the representative of India would not be to make peace, but merely to carry the war on to fresh ground; for no-one else has the confidence of all communities in India, caring for all alike. To agree with anyone else would not avert the fear of bloody revolution. There is no-one else; and we may safely venture to predict that never again will there appear a leader of the Indian nation so utterly devoid of any taint of racial hatred, so friendly in his view of England and of Englishmen, as Mahatma Gandhi. It is a wonderful opportunity for English statesmen if they could but see it. If they fail to seize the opportunity while it is still offered to them, not only England and India but the world, will be the losers.

AN EPOCH-MAKING DOCUMENT.

With the eloquent statement from the Sultan of Najd, which we publish elsewhere, the questions of Khilafat and Jazirat-ul-Arab enter a new phase. There is only one really independent kingdom in Arabia to-day: it is the kingdom of Najd. So long as we were given to suppose that Najd, for a sectarian reason, was likely to remain indifferent to the fate of the rest of Arabia and the Arabic-speaking countries as a whole, our hope of the deliverance of Jazirat-ul-Arab was an act of faith. Now that Najd has declared herself the champion of Arab freedom it has become a matter of practical politics. We were never of those who believed that Najd would prove a politically negligible factor in the problem, for whatever reason; but we were so ill-informed concerning the condition of that country and the policy of its ruler that we could only point to her as an important factor without predicting any course of action. This frank, unqualified declaration of Muslim solidarity and brotherhood is something we are proud to publish. It puts an end, once for all, to any doubt on anybody's part as to the attitude of Najd, and makes of the only absolutely independent kingdom in Arabia no longer a mere remnant of the boasted freedom of the Arabs, but the nucleus of a more glorious Arabian independence, based upon the civilised ideal of Islamic brotherhood and animated by a higher consciousness of human ties. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this declaration. To us it seems probable that the historian of the future will describe it as the turning-point of the struggle for Arabian liberty. It will put new life into the Arabic-speaking peoples.

It also assures the success of the forthcoming general Congress of the Muslims. Pessimists have been murmuring that the Congress could not have a general character because the Arabs, the first and chief among the Muslim nations, would not attend it. Najd hereby declares her full agreement with "our Egyptian and Indian brothers" with respect to the Congress. And if Najd will be represented, Al-Yaman will be represented and we venture to predict that every Arabic speaking country will be represented at the Congress. They can no longer afford to ignore it; to be absent would be to be left out of the whole future structure of Islam. The Indian Muslims, "standard-bearers of the *jihad* for the independence of *Jaziral-ul-Arab* and for the defence of the Khilafat against the mockery of scoffers", as he calls them, will repudiate the thanks of the Sultan of Najd as undeserved, and join in his concluding prayer with humble hearts. They know they have done nothing yet to speak of, and they know full well how much there is to do.

AUBREY HERBERT.

"It cannot often have happened that an English squire and M. P. has been offered a foreign throne. The Albanians felt he understood them so well that, in 1913, they asked him to come and rule over them. German opposition and intrigue prevented his undertaking that task and romantic destiny." These words which we have taken from the introduction to an article in the Empire Review from the pen of the late Col. Aubrey Herbert reveal what was an open secret to his friends. The turbulent Albanians, who rejected Prince Wilhelm von Wied with ignominy and drove him from their country, literally clamoured for Aubrey Herbert to reign over them; and in so doing they showed sense and judgment for nobody in Europe was better fitted for the chief part in a country full of struggling clans and factions, where every mountainer, however ragged, claims the treatment of a gentleman which only a great gentleman would give to him.

Aubrey Herbert was a survival of the age of chivalry. He was the soul of honour, loved a "row" like any schoolboy, and regarded every human being as of human interest. He hated oppression and injustice with a deadly hatred, and as a Conservative M. P. for many years he was known as the champion of the weak and the down-trodden, so much so that the Labour party in his Somerset constituency refused to oppose him at elections on the ground that they could find no candidate who would better represent the workers' interests. He lacked the "money sense," dissociated himself entirely from the mentality of a "nation of shopkeepers"; so in England he was regarded as exceedingly eccentric. But in Albania he was passionately loved, and hardly less in Turkey. By his death in September last the Eastern peoples lost the best, if least self-advertising, of their English friends. The present writer can testify to the enlightened interest he always took in the affairs of India and the disgust which the campaign of repression against non-cooperators and their treatment in the Indian jails inspired in him; as also to the quiet work he did to spread enlightenment among his brother Tories on such matters. During the great war it was his fortune to be with the armies fighting the Turks in Gallipoli and afterwards in Iraq. A general officer afterwards declared that when Aubrey was present the war degenerated into an exchange of compliments with the enemy, who were always inquiring about his health and wanting to be allowed to embrace him. He was the first to call the attention of the British Government to the Mesopotamia hospital scandal, telegraphing to the Prime Minister from Basra and forcing a debate on his return to London. He had travelled right across Arabia, and every part of the Near East was intimately known to him. He spoke Turkish, Arabic, Modern Greek and Albanian. But he made light of his knowledge and so escaped the burden of the merely erudite. His social and political influence was great, far greater than the erudite could ever compass; and if he had an enemy he never made one. He loved literature and art and had a cultivated taste in both. His writings often show a streak of genius.

An anecdote will serve to show his character better than any amount of description. Curiously the anecdote is not of Col. Herbert himself but of one of his ancestors. An English squire had been made prisoner in the American War of Independence. He was for years in the enemy's hands. When he at last returned to England he gave a banquet in his house to celebrate his homecoming. A neighbouring squire thought it suitable to the occasion to drink perdition to the American "rebels" in insulting terms. The man who had so long been their prisoner and who had suffered something at their hands, challenged their insulter to a duel there and then, and was killed in that duel, fighting for the honour of the enemy! Aubrey Herbert would have done the same in the same circumstances. He could not bear the calumny which is the foulest part of war. It may be said that such a character is ill-adapted to the life of modern times. But it was men of such a character who made the fame of England for honour and brave dealing in the world, and men of very different character have wrecked that fame. In the British mixture there was only one Imperial strain—the Norman, the most fraternal of historic conquerors—and when that is quite submerged there will be no imperium.

Notes of the Day.

A Challenge to the Punjab Government.

It is an open secret that the appointment of the Birdwood Committee proved abortive because the Punjab Government would not consent to the release of the Akali prisoners. The Punjab Government, in their recent communique to the Press, failed to take the public into their confidence as to the cause of the failure of the negotiations with the Sikhs. The statement just issued by the Shiromani Gurdwara Parabhandhak Committee, in response to what it rightly describes as "a legitimate anxiety in the *panth* to learn the reasons of the failure of the negotiations, brings into relief the bankrupt statesmanship of the Punjab Government. "The breakdown," the Committee announces, "was not due to any unreasonable demand on its part, but was due to the fact that in the end although there was practical agreement on all other points, Government were not prepared to promise to release an important batch of the Jaito prisoners in any case, nor to make an explicit announcement or give a definite assurance about the release of all other religious prisoners, even on the passage of a Gurdwara Bill in the Legislative Council." As the Committee adds: "No explanation is necessary as to the release of the prisoners being a vital question for ensuring the successful working of any Gurdwara legislation." The Sikh Councillors, too, having repeatedly emphasised this fact in the Legislative Council, the Punjab Government cannot plead the excuse that they did not know that this was a vital condition precedent to successful negotiations. Their attitude must lead the public to conclude that they have no genuine desire to bring about a satisfactory settlement. If they have any satisfactory explanation to offer of their position, let them take the public into their confidence. The statement of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee is a challenge to them to prove the *bona fides* of their intention to do justice to the Sikh community.

Sanity in Legislation!

The New York "Nation" writes:—

"If the Gods on Olympus ever laughed they are laughing now. Over what? Why, over our new immigration law. Not over the Japanese exclusion, of course; they can only have tears for that shocking exhibition of lack of tolerance in the American nation. No, the Olympians are convulsed with mirth over the quotas to be admitted to the United States, for they recall how the heavens resounded only six years ago with abuse of the wicked "Huns," those savages who ought to have been exterminated as not fit for human association. They recall, too, what praises were sung to our beloved Allies and how we were united to them forever in indissoluble ties of love and affection welded by joint sacrifices and joint suffering in trench and on sea That was 1918 To-day in 1924, we have passed a law allowing more than five times as many immigrants from Germany as from all the Allied countries together, excepting only England—from which country we will accept 62,558. From Germany we will admit 50,229, but from our beloved France we now permit to enter our confines *Only* 3,978 *men and women*. For Italy, too, we bled, fought, and died but of her sons we will take only 3,989 a year. As for Belgium, that heroic little country, only 609 of its people are to enter our country each twelve months. And this is called legislating with sanity, in accord with the true American spirit!"

The Wilderness of Human Rights.

We wonder that Swami Satya Dev, a "President of the Human Right Defence League" would deny to Hakim Ajmal Khan the human right to speak his mind about the question of Berar. We are entirely in favour of allowing the people of Berar to decide their own destiny, and we imagine that the story of the manner in which their province was filched from the Nizam will have its share in shaping their decision. So far as we are aware, Hakim Ajmal Khan, in the article which he contributed to our columns, said nothing at all against the right of the people of Berar to a say in regard to their own fate. He dealt solely with the question as between H. E. H. the Nizam, an Indian ruler, and the British Government of India; and he declared, as we believe quite truly, that, as regards that aspect of the question, all India was upon the side of the Nizam. He also mentioned that the Nizam had promised full autonomy to Berar—a fact which one would have considered, of itself, a recognition of the human rights of the Beraris. Swami Satyadev is described as President of the Human Right Defence League. We fail to see how he is defending the human right of the people of Berar by seeking to prejudice the overwhelming case for the Nizam in their judgement, or by denying to Hakimji the right to publish his opinion. His Exalted Highness is a human being; so is Hakimji.

The Curse of Drink.

"To drink is becoming the hall mark of the White man, and the Natives think that the best way to become a White man is to drink." This was said by Lady Astor at the Conference of International Council of Women at Wembley. Africa is being devastated by drink traffic, which is in the hands of Europeans and this process of spreading "civilization" in that Continent is going on apace. In the year 1921 more than seven million gallons of liquor were imported into British West African colonies for the benefit of the Negroes. This strong indictment coming as it does from Lady Astor is an illuminating commentary on the "trust" so obligingly undertaken by the Whiteman. The other day Mr. Hope Simpson said that it was possible for the Government and people of India to join hands and wipe the drink evil off the face of this country, if they would only will it. But Government have been persisting in their policy, in spite of the strongest condemnation from all political parties in this country. As in Africa, so in India, liquor is sapping the life blood of the nation, and a people already poor and starving cannot for ever be subjected to the evil influences of the liquor policy without showing signs of moral and physical degeneration.

A Fine Example.

The Associated Press telegram which announces the fine example set by H. E. H. the Nizam in extending his fraternal help to the exiled Khalifa of the Muslims strikes us as badly worded: "H. E. H. the Nizam has granted a life pension to the ex-Khalifa Abdul Majid Khan, of £300 per month commencing from July 1924." Abdul Majid Khan is still *de jure* the Khalifa of the Muslims pending the decision of the General Congress of Islam. Those who accepted the deposition of his predecessor for treason to Islam and the enthronement of Abdul Majid Khan in place of him as legally valid, cannot possibly accept as legally valid the arbitrary deposition of the latter for no fault whatever. The House of Osman has been for centuries the greatest family in the Islamic world, and the fraternal aid extended to the noblest living scion of that house is an honour to the Nizam in the eyes of all the Muslims. There is no analogy with the granting of a pension to some ex-official.

BLOODY REVOLUTION VS. BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.

(By HARDYAL NAG.)

Non-violence is not only a new word but a new spirit of the new age. Non-violence and purity were the cult of humanity in the far past. These human virtues lost heavily during the middle past and all traces of them disappeared during the near past. But Nature is revolving, i.e., cycling or moving round a centre. The state of things that once existed in the course of Nature is bound to reappear in the course of its revolutions. So it is revolution that is to bring about the return of the age of non-violence and truthfulness. Evolution is supposed to be the straight and forward progress of Nature. But Natural Science does not support such a supposition. Nothing in Nature can have any straight course without bending in a curve which is bound to make the motion circular or orbital. That disposes of the difference of the two words, evolution and revolution found in vocabularies. Evolution, even in its narrow sense is only part and parcel of revolution.

Certainly there was a millennium or age of purity, truthfulness and non-violence and it is bound to return in the evolutionary or revolutionary course of Nature. Now the question is: what is just in our front? The age of purity and truthfulness or a darker age of robbery, forgery, perjury fraud and violence? Even if it be conceded that the age of purity and truthfulness is yet far off and in proceeding towards it, we must pass through the darker age mentioned above, is it necessary that we should abandon purity and truthfulness the only passport to take us to our goal? It is idle to conceal the fact that opinion is divided in the country as to whether its salvation lies in violent or bloody revolution or a non-violent or bloodless revolution. There is nothing unnatural in such a difference of opinion and the difference is quite harmless. But the danger lies in the fact that the party of violence, robbery, forgery, perjury and fraud wants to put on the garb of purity and freely mix up with the purity party not for self-purification but to bring discredit upon and destroy the party of purity. It is an open secret that the purity party led by Mahatma Gandhi has captured the imagination of the people and the party of violence has no chance of success unless and until Gandhi's hold on the country is broken. There may be some sappers and miners among the party of violence who are really anxious to clear the path of Gandhi's army of non-violence; but the bulk of the party undermines the path and lays mines below the surface for its destruction. As a matter of fact the hostility of the party of violence towards the party of non-violence is too open and too serious to ignore. That being the case, any coalition between the two parties is a sheer impossibility. Impurity does not lose anything when mixed up with purity, but purity loses itself when mixed with impurity. The party of violence wants to keep company with the purity party only for the purpose of destroying the latter and for no other purpose. The purity party must therefore refuse to *coalesce* with the party of violence. Bloody revolution can never succeed in India under the existing circumstances. If one only cares to read the signs of the time he will clearly see that chances are against the success of such a revolution and the chances of success of a bloodless revolution are many and numerous. But why, after all, should the party of violence wage war against the purity party. If the party of violence follow the principle of live and let live the purity party ought to be allowed to live unmolested. But that is not to be. However the purity party is destined to live in spite of the party of violence leaving no stone unturned for its destruction. The safety of the purity party lies in complete separation from the other party.

JUSTICE IN INDIA.

BAN ON MR. HORNIMAN.

GRAVE INFRINGEMENT OF LIBERTY.

MEMORIAL TO PRIME MINISTER.

(BY AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 5.

Though there is no existing body like the ...ian Defence to take up the case of Mr. ...G. Horniman, whose continued exclusion ...m India excites men of nearly all par... in India, but scarcely causes a ripple ... the still waters of democratic despotism ... England, it must not be ...ought that a stalwart few ...unot be found in England to take up ... proper attitude in his case. A sprinkl... of Liberals and Tories, and quite a re...table-sized group of Labour and Social... leaders, have signed a memorial which ...being presented to the Premier asking ... the removal of the ban against grant... Mr. Horniman his passports. The ...morial, while asking for the passport ...be granted as a matter of right, distinct... states:—

"It is not our purpose to discuss the me... of Mr. Horniman's writings or his ...ivities in India. We are not concerned ...h them, but we feel that the indefinite ...alisation by executive fiat of a British ...ject without trial or legal process of ... kind is a grave infringement of the ...rty of the subject and, in this case, of ... liberty of the press, and contrary to ... principles and traditions of the Cons...tion."

...o this very moderate statement the fol...ing names, with others, are appended:— ...Mr. H.G. Wells, Mr. H.W. Massingham, ... Thos. Bramsdon M.P. (Central Port...outh), Mr. Atherton Rendall M. P. ...urnbury), Mr. H.N. Brailsford, (Edi... 'New Leader'), Mr. H. W. Lee (Editor ...stice'), Mr. Hamilton Fyfe (Editor 'Daily ...rald'), Messrs. W.N. Ewer, Gerald Gould, ... George Lansbury M.P. ('Daily Herald') ... Arthur Field, Mr. E.N. Bennett J.P., ... E.H. Guffin D.S.O., M.C., Mr. Wm. ...llacher, Mr. E. Lismer (International ...tal Workers' Bulletin), Mrs. Crawford ...litor Workers' International Pictorial), ... Ronald G. Armstrong, LL. B. (London) ... Herbert Bryan, Mr. G. Maurice Hann ...L.P.) and the following members of Par...ment:—Commander J. M. Kenworthy, ...N., Dr. Somerville Hastings (Reading), ...ssrs. John Scurr (Mile End), S. March, ...outh Poplar), John E. Mills (Dartford), ...G. Romeril (S.E. St. Pancras), Ben Smith ...otherhithe, P.C. Hoffman (G.E. Essex), ...il McLean (Govan), Duncan M. Graham, ...amilton), Robert Murray (West Renfraw) ...os. Cape, (Worlington), Robert Richard... ...oughton le Spring), Robt. F. ...ckson (Ipswich), A.W. Haycock (W. Sal...rd), J. Toole (South Salford), F. W. ...thick Lawrence (West Leicester.)

MR FIELD'S CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Arthur Field welcomes the signatures ...d approves the Memorial, but advocates ...tion in the probable event of a refusal ... grant the passport. Mr. Field is offer...g his services, free of any charge, to de...ocratic societies and branches which are ...repared to listen to a lecture on the sub...ct of Mr. Horniman's deportation and ... claim to an unimpeded return to India.

In his covering letter Mr. Arthur Field ...ves the following interesting history of ...e Horniman Case.

1. Mr. B. G. Horniman was deported ...om India under the Defence of India Act ... measure analogous to the Defence of ... Realm Act here) although the Armistice ...s already five months old. This was ... arbitrary misuse of power, for the mat... had nothing to do with war or condi...ons of war, for which the Defence of ...dia Act was enacted. It may help to ...move a false impression if we declare that ...r. Horniman consistently supported the ...llied cause, both in "The Bombay ...ronicle" of which he was Editor and by ... personal activities throughout the war.

2. Mr. Horniman repeatedly demanded ...at he should be allowed to meet, in an ...n enquiry, any charges which the Gov...ment might have against him.

3. In May 1919, when Mr. Horniman was on the high seas, the then Secretary of State for India (Mr. Montagu) made certain statements *ex parte* in the House of Commons. Mr. Horniman challenged him to produce his justification for the allegations contained in those statements, offered to submit to an enquiry, and to demonstrate the falsity of the allegations. Mr. Montagu promised to give a "considered reply", but subsequently said he was prepared only to justify his statements in the House.

4. As a matter of fact, he never attempted any such justification. The allegations cannot be substantiated. They are briefly as follows:—

That Mr. Horniman used the 'Bombay Chronicle' in the middle of riots which resulted in loss of life, to spread and fan the flame.

That his journal was distributed free to British troops in Bombay in the hope of exciting disaffection and insubordination.

Both these charges have been emphatically denied, not only by Mr. Horniman, but by the Directors of the Party.

5. Mr. Montagu made another allegation which is in the nature of a half-truth, but the half omitted exonerates Mr. Horniman even if we could admit that a decree of eternal banishment were justified in the case of his guilt. Mr. Montagu said:—"He opened his columns to an accusation that British troops had been using soft-nosed bullets in the streets of Delhi." The half-truth is, that a telegram from an accredited correspondent was certainly published as news, to the effect that there was evidence of Velopex bullets having been used in firing on the people in Delhi.

The other half of the truth is as follows:

a.—The Government of India, in its denial of the statement, explained there were circumstances which could have led to a misapprehension.

b.—The Government's denial was promptly published in the Bombay chronicle.

c.—The Censor stopped a telegram from the correspondent, withdrawing his original statements in view of the Government's denial and explanation; thus preventing its publication in the 'Bombay Chronicle.'

6. Mr. Montagu stated that the deportation, instead of trial, of Mr. Horniman was necessary, because prompt action was necessary when riots were occurring. As a matter of ascertainable fact, Mr. Horniman's arrest and forcible removal occurred when there were no riots in Bombay or in any part of India.

7. The Defence of India Act being now no longer in force, Mr. Horniman's exclusion from India has since proceeded from the refusal of the Foreign Office to give him a passport. This exclusion of a British subject from a dependency of the Empire by the refusal of a passport, even if at the request of the Secretary of State for India, strikes us as very unconstitutional, and possibly illegal. Lord Curzon when refusing the passport justified his action as "exercising the King's prerogative"; but it is an axiom of British constitutional law that the King's prerogative cannot be exercised in restraint of the liberty of the subject.

8. The Indan public, through their journals and numerous public bodies, political and otherwise, have repeatedly demanded the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return. The Indian Legislative Assembly adopted on February 19th last without a division, a resolution calling for the removal of the restrictions on Mr. Horniman's return. Other public bodies have done the same, and such facts are not obliterated by the defeat (by a very narrow majority) of a similar resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council on March 20th. Take away the official and nominated vote, and the majority of the "popular" vote was overwhelming in favour of Mr. K. F. Nariman's resolution. Even with the extraordinary efforts of the non-popular elements, the motion was only just defeated (43 to 37.) In the course of the debate on this motion in the Bombay Council, the Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward (the Home Member) resisted the motion and used extreme devices to turn sympathy from Mr. Horniman. Sir Maurice alleged that Mr. Horniman ran into debt and had differences with his employers. This is the first time that such a "reason" for deporting him, or for keeping him out, has ever been advanced; and it is singularly fatuous. Sir Maurice said that "Mr. Horniman came out as a sub-editor in 1906 on the staff of the "Statesman" and got into debt there, and warrants of arrest were issued against him, and the relations between him and his employers became strained." The date should be noted, 1906; it was seven years later that he joined the 'Bombay Chronicle' and it was in May 1919 that he was deported without a charge or an explanation Sir Maurice knows very well that no man is deported for getting into debt, and that the withholding of a passport could not possibly be based on a private matter of the sort. Further, Mr. Horniman's private conduct cannot have been otherwise than lawful and orderly or he would not have remained without a charge between 1906 and 1919, a period of 13 years' residence.

A DASTARDLY CRIME.

THREE JAPANESE MURDERED.

ANTI-JAPANESE OUTBREAKS IN U. S. A.

LONDON, June 22.

The "Sunday Express" New York correspondent states that dead bodies of two Japanese have been found in a country road near Fort Arthur California and another in a street outside Pasadena. The police suspect the murder constitutes reprisal for anti-American incidents in Japan and believe that the men were murdered in Los Angelos and that the bodies were taken to the spots where they were found. The correspondent states that the recent anti-Japanese outbreaks near Los Angelos have caused the Japanese Businessmen's Association to appeal to the police for protection.—Reuter.

EVEREST DISASTER.

HOW IT MIGHT HAVE COME ABOUT

LONDON, June 21.

A member of the Alpine Club, conversant with all the arrangements of the Everest Expedition, interviewed to-day by Router as regards the deaths of Mallory and Irvine while climbing the Mount Everest said that Mallory in the 1922 Expedition had reached a certain point without oxygen below the projecting nose of the mountain which he was unable to surmount. Finch subsequently with oxygen made a detour to round the nose and reached a point considerably higher than Mallory. Apparently the party on this occasion following Finch's detour had met with disaster.—Reuter.

DARJEELING, June 21.

No news has hitherto been received of the reported accident to the Everest Expedition but to-day's Reuter message from England leaves little hope.—A. P.

BABBAR AKALI CASE.

APPROVER'S STORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 21.

In the Babbar Akali conspiracy case today approver No. 7 cross-examined by counsel for the defence stated that his statement was recorded in three days by the Police. He was illiterate but could sign his name in Gurmukhi.

Approver No. 8 was then examined by the Public Prosecutor. He stated that he knew Kishen Singh some eight years ago when the latter came home on leave from his regiment. One night Kishen Singh told witness and his father that warrants for his arrest had been issued in connection with the murder of certain officials and he should be hidden somewhere to avoid arrest. On this, Sant Kartar Singh took him to the Malwa side, where he spent a few months. When Kishen Singh came back he met approver's father whom he told that he was organising a Jatha which would preach violence, that he would assume the name of Gargaj and that every member of the Jatha was to be named Chakravarti.

After a few days, Kishen Singh delivered a stirring speech in a Dewan and B. Santa Singh was so pleased to hear the speech that he remarked that he would leave military service and join them on the call of Kishen Singh. Later on, B. Santa Singh obtained his discharge and joined the Babbar Akalis. After a few days Santa Singh came to the house of the witness and informed him that a lecture to be delivered by Kishan Singh and Master Mota Singh at Bahani had been arranged. A procession led by Kishen Singh was taken through the streets of the village after which Kishen Singh having unsheathed the sword in his hand delivered a lecture against Government. Next morning Kishan Singh again holding a naked sword 36 inches long as usual, made a stirring speech and asked the people to become Akalis, not to pay taxes to Government, and murder "Jholi Chuks." Master Mota Singh also addressed the people on that occasion. B. Santa Singh related to witness the unfair treatment accorded by Bishan Singh, Zaildar, to the Akalis on which a party of five Babbar Akalis proceeded to murder Bishan Singh. But the latter escaped prior to the arrival of the party.

Approver could not identify Narain Singh, accused, who gave him and B. Santa Singh three Chhavis at Amritsar. Later on, B. Santa Singh assisted by a few more Babbar Akalis proceeded to Jullundur to murder Arjun Singh, Patwari, who had to go to the District Court for a case that day. But the party could not succeed in their object as the Patwari drove away on his cycle very fast. On this Kishan Singh who came next morning to inquire about the murder remarked that if 4 or 5 Babbar Akalis could not carry out one murder, what further could be expected of them.

The Court then adjourned.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

TAMIL NADU PROPOSES MAHATMA.

SUPPORT FOR HIS RESOLUTIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHINOPOLY, June 21.

At a meeting of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee at Trichinopoly, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari presiding, resolutions suggesting Mr. Gandhi for the Presidentship of the ensuing Congress at Belgaum, appointing a sub-committee to collect funds for the Gandhi Khaddar Fund and supporting Mr. Gandhi's resolutions to be moved on 27th instant at Ahmedabad were passed unanimously.

BENGAL ALSO PROPOSES MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee yesterday, Mr. C. R. Das presiding, Dr. Indranarayen Sen Gupta moved a resolution recording emphatic condemnation of the action of Mr. C. R. Das, the President, and Mr. Anil Baran Roy, the Secretary, in publishing the full text of the Gopinath Saha resolution which the motion declared was in language and meaning wholly different from that moved and adopted at Serajgunj. The resolution was negatived by 88 votes to 8. Sixteen members abstained from voting.

On the motion of Babu Sailesnath Bose a resolution condemning the above resolution as being false, unwarranted and full of malice and expressing the opinion that to move it amounted to a conduct unbecoming a member of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and demanding that Dr. Sen Gupta and his supporters should resign at once on the ground that they were upholders of falsehood, was carried by 77 votes to 22.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has unanimously decided to recommend Mr. Gandhi for the presidency of the next Congress and in case of his refusal the names of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Ansari, Sreenivas Iyengar, Prakasam and Rajagopalachari are suggested.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 22.

Arrangements are being made to hold the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in the Municipal Hall instead of the Satvagraha Ashram.

TARAKESHWAR.

TWENTY MORE ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TARAKESHWAR, June 21.

Twenty volunteers were arrested to-day.

AIR-FLIGHT ABANDONED.

PORTUGUESE AIRMEN LEAVE FOR MACAO.

LONDON, June 21.

Hongkong.—The Portuguese airmen's machine was considerably damaged. The aviators have abandoned their flight and will proceed to Macao on Monday in a gunboat.—Reuter.

CANADIAN POSTAL STRIKE.

ENDS IN FIASCO.

LONDON, June 21.

Ottawa.—The Postal strike is a fiasco except in Toronto and Montreal. The Postmaster-General has ordered the dismissal of all strikers not returning within twenty-four hours.—Reuter.

MR. CUMMINS LEAVES MEXICO.

LONDON, June 21.

Mexico City.—Mr. Cummins left last evening for the United States en route home.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCE IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 22.

A disturbance between some Arya Samajist Hindus and Mussalmans took place this morning near the Juma Masjid resulting in eight people being injured. Conflicting accounts of the cause of the trouble are being circulated, members of each community blaming the other. The police and the members of the local Congress Arbitration Board are conducting separate inquiries into the matter.

FREEDOM FOR JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB!

KHILAFAT, CONCERN OF EVERY MUSLIM.

ACTION OF SHARIF HUSEYN CONDEMNED.

GRATITUDE TO INDIAN MUSLIMS.

SULTAN OF NAJD SPEAKS OUT.

The Sultan of Najd sends us the following statement:—

To the Islamic world and the Arabian people.

Our Lord! judge between us and our people for Thou art the best Arbiter."

For some years past individuals have arisen among our brethren who demand the independence of the Arabs and call for unity among the rulers of the Arabs. We were grateful for their efforts and applauded their work and prayed to Allah that he would make good their purpose and would guide them for the welfare of the Arabs, and we offered them our help to put a limit to the ambitions of the foreigners and the manner of their interference. But they refused, preferring to do that dangerous work by themselves, to take the responsibility on their shoulders, and to manage alone; so the liberty of the countries of the Arabs fell, and we said:—"May Allah give success to Arab Independence, whoever may be the liberator and deliverer! But no sooner was the sword thrust back into its scabbard than we saw the independence and the freedom promised as a delusion and a snare and then we saw the youth of the Arabs and the staunch among them led off to the prisons, deported from their countries and forbidden to dwell in their homes. Is the promised independence then this: that the Arabs should become strangers in their own countries, and that the amenities of life should be in the possession of others, and were it not that the occupation of the Hejaz touches the feelings of all the Muslims we should have seen the same deception practised upon her. We had thought that after these calamities the people would awake from their sleep and return to the right path as Muslims, and would "hold fast to the strong cable of Allah, and would seek assistance from their brethren for the rescue of the Arab countries and their liberation from every oppressor.

But the people have not ceased from their contumacy in which they wander blindly on. The liberation of the Arab countries has not roused their feelings nor are they pained that their Arab brothers should see it. But when they see their neighbour Najd strong and independent, unaffected by the ambitions of the imperialists apprehension seizes them and they grow uneasy and oppose her, grudging her her perfectly undisturbed condition. Is this liberation and are such actions to be reckoned as the way to independence, O honourable Arab Nation?

Najd has preserved her independence both in the days of her ignorance and in the days of her Islam. The foot of the foreigners has not come near her; and she will remain the guardian of her right, please God, so long as there remains among her people a man to die in her defence.

Najd holds out her hand to everyone who desires the welfare of the Arabs; she strives for the independence of the Arabs.

Najad will help everyone who arises for the liberation of the Arabs and the unity of the Arabs.

Najd welcomes everyone of Arab parentage and makes her land a home for every Arab, Syrian or Iraqi or Hejjazi or Egyptian. Najd has no ambition to annex any territory outside her natural boundaries. But she does not accept that Arab countries shall be other than truly independent and that any other than their own sons shall have dominion over them.

THE KHILAFAT.

The Khilafat is not of those spiritual offices of which the object is contentment, but it is an exalted office which all Muslims ought to give the attention it deserves. No group or nation has any right whatever to take action in regard to it without consulting the remainder of the nations. Therefore we disapprove of Huseyn Ibn Ali for his greedy haste with regard to it; showing in his acceptance of that office for which he is not qualified. The right of decision in the matter belongs without a doubt to all the Islamic nations.

The people of Najd agree with their brethren the people of Egypt and of India, on the necessity of referring this question to a Congress truly representative of the Islamic peoples, by which this office will be assigned conclusively to him who is able to defend the rights of the Muslims and breathe the spirit of life and vigour into them, and bind them with the ties of brotherhood which have been almost loosed. I cannot conclude without thanking our brothers the Muslims of India, the standard-bearers of the Jihad for the independence of Jazirat-ul-Arab and for the defence of the Khilafat against the mockery of scoffers: "Our Lord suffer us not to go astray after Thou hast guided us, and pour upon us mercy from Thy Presence."

SWARAJISTS' EDUCATIVE YEAR.

REFORMS ENQUIRY: DRASTIC CHANGES EXPECTED.

LONDON, June 21.

Copy Right.

Commenting on the Reforms Committee the "Manchester Guardian" says: It will find a large part of its task in the difficult field of diarchy. It is well understood in India that Lord Reading and his advisers are prepared for considerable, rather drastic and practical changes, and by the time the Committee reports, as it may be expected to do without undue delay, the Swarajists will have enjoyed an educative year in the Councils. Perhaps it may not be too much to hope that experience will have taught them tolerable limits to party obstruction.

BRITISH OFFICIAL WIRELESS.

NOT DISCONTINUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 21.

Enquiries show that the distribution of the British official wireless messages in India has not been discontinued but during June and July these messages are seldom received, primarily owing to the low power of Leafield which is inadequate to overcome the atmospherics and the sunrise effect which at the present season coincides with the time of transmission At present Leafield is practically unreadable in India at all hours and during most other months Leafield's power is insufficient to ensure reliable reception in India at all hours. Nauen and St. Assise invariably give better results in India and are generally readable throughout the year.

WORKING OF REFORMS.

A MADRAS MINISTER ON ITS SUCCESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 21.

Presiding at a conference of the landholders of the Tinnevelly District to-day the Hon. Sir A. P. Patro, Minister for Education, said, "No people or nation can grow up to be self-governing unless it is self-relying. We have been accustomed to look forward to others to do industrial and political work for us, but times are changed and the new spirit expects every district to work out its own salvation."

Dealing with the working of the Reforms, the speaker said, if there had been no violent conflict between the reserved and the transferred halves in this Province it was due to the practical wisdom of the Legislative Council and to the desire of the Ministry to work the Reforms successfully at the initial stage, even at the risk of offending well-meaning people and being misunderstood by their own friends who would desire to advance more rapidly, and with the loyal co-operation of the Services a great deal of work had been done to introduce new principles and policies and an Indian and national spirit into the Administration.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Willson attended the Kirkee Races on Saturday the 21st June.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

1881?

THE STANDARD BANK

WHY IT CLOSED DOWN.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 21.

Lala Madan Gopal, Official Liquidator, who conducted the public examination of the Managing Director of the Amritsar National Bank, Limited, the other day before Lala Rangi Lal, District and Sessions Judge, Lahore, has filed an application for the public examination of the Managing Director and other Directors of the Standard Bank of India, Limited, which closed its doors on the 16th May, 1923. Application being sanctioned, public examination of Sardar Kishan Singh, Managing Director of the latter Bank, took place to-day before the same District Judge.

S. KISHAN SINGH'S EVIDENCE.

Examined by the Official Liquidator, Sardar Kishan Singh said that after taking his B. A. degree he became joint Managing Director of the Standard Bank of India, Limited, which was started in August 1921. He did not take any remuneration up to the time Sardar Ranjodh Singh was Managing Director. He purchased the shares of one of the Director when the latter left. In the beginning all office notes were written by him at the dictation of Sardar Ranjodh Singh. He was then heavily indebted. Advances were made to his and the other directors' relatives which were confirmed by the Board. The Central Bank was their agent at Bombay. On 12th November 1923 a meeting of the Board decided to make Kishan Singh and Company Agents of the Bank of Bombay in the place of Central Bank. At a meeting of the Directors, held on the 14th of October 1922, it was resolved that the capital of the Bank should be raised from two to ten lakhs and the qualifications of directors should be raised to holding 500 shares of Rs. 50 each. In pursuance of this resolution they issued notice to the shareholders for an extraordinary meeting but he did not remember when that meeting was held. None of the directors purchased 500 shares and after a lapse of two months became the sole Director of the Bank from the 29th October 1922. On the 3rd of February 1923 they resolved that quorum for directors' meeting should be reduced from three to two. Mr. Thakurdas and Mr. Ishwar Singh, his servant, were appointed directors and the latter was paid Rs. 40 per month. He acted as Chairman of two confirmatory meetings. At a meeting of the Board of new Directors it was resolved that at least one lac of rupees should be placed with Messrs. Kishan Singh and Company and Rs. 50,000 in the sundries account with Sardar Kishan Singh and the bulk of the shares were transferred to witness who was the sole proprietor of Kishan Singh and Company. Witness started this business in October or November of 1922 but it was closed soon after the Standard Bank failed. Kishan Singh and Company were indebted to the Bank for a sum of more than two lacs when it failed. This amount was reached by transferring the liabilities of the real debtors to the Bank to Kishan Singh and Company. When he transferred the liabilities he did not think that Kishan Singh and Company were more substantial debtors than the original debtors and that there was less chance of recovering money from the former than from the latter. He was a partner of the Central Engineering Works. Later on Kesar Singh's name was substituted in his place. Pro-notes were executed by the Central Engineering Works in favour of Kesar Singh in regard to the amount due to the Bank.

Why did you execute pro-note in favour of Kesar Singh?

In order to help the Bank with a sum of Rs. 15,000 which were to be got from Mian Abdul Aziz on the security of the Central Engineering Works.

And the Bank suffered thereby?

Yes.

LIABILITY OF THE BANK.

Witness said that the whole liability of the Bank was two lacs and fifty four thousand out of which two lacs and two thousand were due from him. All pro-notes of small value were transferred to a friend of the manager under his instructions.

Why did you advance rupees fifty thousand to Bankamull Moolchand whom you know to be heavily indebted without any security?

I gave them money on a security of eight hundred bales of cotton belonging to them, worth about two lacs which were in charge of Kishan Singh and Company. Our Manager received a bribe and handed over the bales to Bankamull Moolchand.

If the Bank lost this money it will be through Kishan Singh and Company.

Yes.

Continuing the witness said on the 14th of May, 1923, he knew that the Bank have to be closed and collected about rupees ten thousand from the Kohat and Jullundur branches from which he gave rupees two thousand to manage the Jullundur branch. After the closing of the Bank, Khemjee Bisramjee of Bombay sent him a cheque for rupees fifteen thousand which he cashed, but the money was not given to the Bank. He then purchased Punjab bonds of rupees ten thousand.

Have you paid a single pie to the Bank after it was closed?

No, sir.

At a creditors' meeting in June, 1923, he promised to pay the whole amount by instalments and to pay substantial sum in a month or so, but he has not paid anything as yet.

Judge (to the liquidator): What do you want now that his (witness) examination is over? What is your prayer?

Liquidator: My prayer is to prosecute this gentleman (witness) Kesar Singh and Allah Din.

After the examination of Sardar Kisan Singh the other directors of the Bank were also examined.

NO SPINNING!

POLICE SEIZE CHARKHA.

AN INCIDENT AT VAIKOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 21.

Some excitement occurred at Vaikom yesterday owing, it appears, to the Police preventing the Satyagraha volunteers from spinning. The cause of events is somewhat confused but it is alleged that on the previous day an Assistant Superintendent of Police informed the volunteers that if they persisted in spinning he would confiscate their charkhas. The volunteers, however, carried on this practice of spinning as usual yesterday, accompanying their work with the singing of national songs. The Acting Commissioner of Police inspected the pickets and left without incident. It is alleged that the police later removed the spindles from the charkas in order to prevent the volunteers from engaging in spinning but they brought fresh spindles into use and eventually the charkhas were seized. The volunteers continued singing national songs and advanced towards the barricades, where they were forced back by the police and it is alleged roughly handled. Those volunteers who remained behind in charge of the charkhas were, however, not interfered with. Another party of volunteers arrived later and started spinning and their charkhas were likewise seized. The resultant excitement drew a large number of spectators and in the melee which ensued some passers-by were knocked down. Three volunteers are under treatment for injuries.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE SWARAJ PARTY.

Swami Govindanand writes:—

I find that Mahatma Gandhi's pronouncement that the Congress Executive should be purged of all Swarajists in the interests of expeditious and efficient working of the Congress programme and making it successful thereby hastening the advent of the Glorious Sun of Liberty and Swarajya out of the dark night of thraldom and alien yoke, has evoked a storm of opposition in various quarters, and it is even hinted that many of the No-changers and boycotters also would not side Mahatmaji in this his proposal of expulsion of the Swarajists from all hold or control over the Congress Executives. I for one cannot understand the *raison detre* of this ebullition of feelings over a proposal which to me appears, is the soundest and most useful, if at all we mean business and earnestly and sincerely desire to see the dawn of Swarajya much sooner than it would otherwise come.

If it be conceded that the difference between the Swarajists and Boycotters is radical and vital, as I for one believe it is, then it is but very clear that the Executives cannot be jointly worked. Joint control would impair their efficiency and clog the wheel of smooth, useful, speedy and pursuant progress. The majority, that is the Boycotters, have carried the resolutions in the teeth of Swarajists' opposition and it is they who are primarily and solely responsible for seeing these resolutions worked and translated into action. The Swarajists do not at all feel concerned with the success of these resolutions. Is it not right, just and reasonable, that they who have shaped the policy of the Congress in its legislature, shall also have the full freedom and perfect might in the executive to give effect to their policy adopted by the Nation at the Congress sessions and to prove the utility, goodness and soundness of their policy if there are divided counsels and joint control in the Executive, naturally neither party will succeed in putting its policy and programme into the executive and the result will be a labyrinth of patched up compromises, only to satisfy the vanities of the party leaders. These patched up compromises have done no good to our country for the last three years or so. They have rather damped the National ardour and helped to bring confusion and chaos in the Congress circles and the National mind.

Now the question arises how shall we arrange that only members of the majority party shall be returned to the executive? To my mind the solution is very easy. There shall be here no assassination of the Democratic principle, nor that of the Liberty of franchise of the elector. The electors shall be required only to elect their leader of the Central Executive, exactly as in all Democratic countries the leader of the majority party in the house of representative is called upon to form his ministry. He shall choose the fit men from his party to co-operate with him to carry out the Nationally approved programme. He shall also have the power to nominate the provincial leaders, who shall be authorised to form the Provincial Executive. I mean to move the A.I.C.C. to make changes in this direction in its constitution.

Now that Congress departments are going to be organized on the lines of those of European countries, it is but right and necessary we should have our Congress executives remodelled on the lines of Cabinet system of Britain. That is additional and weighty reason for the majority being put in control of the executive.

SINKING NEAR TABLE ISLAND.

S. O. S. FROM "CLAN MACMILLAN."

RESCUE BOATS SPEEDING UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 21.

Last night a wireless message was received by Messrs. Bulloch Brothers from the S. S. "Leicestershire" that she has received an S. O. S. from the S.S. "Clan Macmillan" to the effect that the ship was sinking thirty miles east of Table Island and that the crew were abandoning her. The "Leicestershire" immediately proceeded to the spot which she reached at half past five but no track of the crew was found.

The Principal Port Officer received a wireless from the "Leicestershire" at 10-45 this morning saying that she had received a message from the "Clan Macmillan" giving her whereabouts and the "Leicestershire" had proceeded to the spot.

The latest news is that the "Clan Macmillan's" boats have been sighted off the Andaman Islands. The R. I. M. S. "Clive" and R. I. M. S. "Minto", the latter stationed at Port Blair, have also proceeded to render assistance to the "Clan Macmillan." It is believed that the "Clan Macmillan" was coming from Madras but it is not yet known where she was bound for. The "Leicestershire" was expected in the normal course to reach Rangoon to-morrow morning.

Table Island is about 249 miles from Rangoon and 176 miles from Port Blair.

RANGOON, June 21.

The following message was received by the Principal Port Officer from the "Leicestershire" at seventeen hours:—"Still searching for "Clan Macmillan." Will be at position twelve forty-six North, ninety-three thirty-seven East at 5-30. Have assumed her latitude twelve instead of thirteen. Have had no reply from the Clan boat since nine A. M. Have twice been over her supposed position. Can you inform where she is bound from and to?"

The following reply has been sent by the Principal Port Officer:—"Clan Macmillan" was from Calcutta to Fiji Islands."

All ships leaving Rangoon have been advised of the apprehended disaster. It is understood that four ships have been on or proceeding to the spot. The R.I.M. S. "Clive" which has been ordered to proceed will leave Rangoon at six to-morrow morning for the Bay.

RANGOON, June 21.

The report that the boats of the "Clan Macmillan" have been sighted off the Andamans is incorrect. This afternoon, the Principal Port Officer received the following message from the S. S. "Leicestershire":—If "Macmillan's" boats, come in sight off Andamans, I shall come across her later." The following message was also sent by the "Leicestershire" to the "Erinpura":—Am steering due south. Have been twice round "Macmillan's" position but seen nothing of her or life boats.

NO PASSENGER ON BOARD.

NO FURTHER NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The "Clan Macmillan" was three days out from Calcutta bound for Fiji. She carried no passengers, but her crew numbered about sixty. The Chief Port Officer has received no further news of the ship or her boats. He points out that the reports indicate fine weather in the area in which the ship is reported to have sunk. The cause of the disaster remains unknown.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

New York City:—In a discussion of the subject "Safeguarding the Jewish Name", Mrs. Herbert E. Ottenheimer of Louisville, Kentucky, third Vice-President of the National Council of Jewish women, pleaded that what the Jewish home of to-day needs is the Jewish mother-spirit of yesterday, to prepare its members for the problems of life, and that therein lies the secret of safeguarding the Jewish name. Mrs. Ottenheimer said:—"Many years ago, King Victor Emanuel said: 'This business of being a king is a difficult one.' To-day we say, this business of being a woman is indeed a difficult one. It requires infinite tact, patience, knowledge, perseverence. While the act of carrying her escutcheon high is difficult for any woman, it has become increasingly difficult for the Jewish woman who comes from a race that suffers for the shortcomings of the individual.

"Well do we know that the Jewish home, that much heralded ideal of the past, is subjected to the self-same outside influences that all other homes fall heir to, and needs to be fortified. The time has come when the Jewish mother can no longer retain her place of honour on a boast of past achievements.

"Affairs of the world are being weighed in the balance and found wanting, and I do believe the weakness of the home is the basic of world unrest. The world, that large home, is but your and my home multiplied many fold. It was in that much heralded home of yesterday that the Jewish mother wielded her master-stroke. There she took the various dispositions and temperaments, the likes and dislikes of the sons and daughters, corrected here, pleaded and encouraged there, and gently and deftly, out of what might have been chaos, brought respect and love and hope and understanding. Here each individual was given a placement, and all the while the family unit was being strengthened.

"A hue and cry goes forth against the youth of to-day. There need be no fear for the youth of to-day if the world can have the influence of the old-fashioned Jewish mother-spirit brought up to date. Conditions of industry no longer require her to tread the spinning wheel. But let her apply the principles that she applied to the past. Let her nurture the mental and moral wants of her children; let her take time to make her abiding place a home. Then let her apply the experience gained there to her larger problem of being responsible, responsive citizen.

"Acting on the impulses of her priceless heritage, if the Jewish mother of to-day would first conscientiously face the problem of making of her own home a unit for the formation of habits of plain living and high thinking; if she would make of her table a round-table where husband and children might gather for a feast of honest deliberation on their own and on world problems—if she would make of her home a training school where she would instil spiritual and ethical precepts which would guide her children from prejudices from within; if she would make them as tolerant of others as she would have others be of them, then as in the past, might she make of the potential citizen of Jewish faith an agency for good, so that the safeguarding of the Jewish name would no longer be a problem—it would have solved itself."

HERRIOT ARRIVES IN LONDON.

WEEK-END CONVERSATIONS AT CHEQUERS.

APPLICATION OF EXPERTS' REPORT.

LONDON, June 21.

M. Herriot accompanied by the French Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign affairs arrived in London to-day *en route* to Chequers where he meets Mr. Macdonald who will be accompanied by Sir Eyre Crowe. High hopes centre round the week-end conversations which are taking place in a most favourable atmosphere and it is expected that it will prove an important first step towards the settlement of Europe's outstanding problems. The fact that General Nollet accompanied M. Herriot as far as Calais in order to explain the exact position of France's security question with which is bound up the question of the control of German armaments, indicates that it is likely that the prominent topic will be the application of the Experts' Report In an interview with Reuter M. Herriot expressed greatest faith in the Entente for which he had whole-heartedly worked and declared that close Franco-British relations were essential, both now and in future, for the peace of the world.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mahatmaji's timely article in 'Young India' on 'Hindu-Muslim tension has produced a tremendous impression throughout the country. Besides being an eye opener to the two communities it will also help the proper co-ordination of our National activities whether inside the Council Chambers or outside them. To us in Malabar the reference to the Moplah rebellion is of particular interest. But the statement therein attributed to Dr. Mahmud cannot but cause surprise and indignation among the Hindus of Malabar. Dr. Mahmud is said to have told Mahatmaji that he could find no case of forcible conversion during the days of the Moplah rebellion and that the solitary instance that was reported to him while he was in Malabar in connection with the Kerala Khilafat Conference last year was at least 'non-proven'. As one who was in intimate touch with the events of those days I can speak with authority with regard to the nature and extent of the horrible happenings of that tragic period. But I do not want to dwell upon them at present. My purpose is only to show that such statements, as the one above referred to, from respected and responsible leaders like Sayed Mahmud will only tend to aggravate the already existing mistrust and suspicion of the generality of the Hindus in the professions of the Muslim leaders. For the enlightenment of the public I quote below the extracts of an interview which Dr. Mahmud granted to a representative of the 'Hindu' on the 19th of May 1923 and which was published in the same of the 21st.

"It was a surprise that some of the Muslim workers in Malabar suspected Messrs. Kesava Menon and Madhavan Nair who had done splendid work during the rebellion. The statement given to me by Mr. Madhavan Nair was more satisfactory from the Muslim point of view. I wonder that some of the Mussalman workers consider them ill-disposed towards Moplahs."

The above shows what impression Dr. Mahmud had at that time of the work of the prominent Congress men in Kerala and their attitude towards the Moplahs.

The report continues:—"Asked about the conversions Dr. Mahmud says that he deplored them as much as anybody else. He declared that all the Hindu leaders he met told him that the purpose of the conversions was not at all religious. (?). They seem to have been meant mostly as a means of retaliation and in some cases they were also undertaken in the hope that if Hindus became brothers in faith they would not betray the rebels to the Government. He was glad to be told by the Hindu leaders that only a very few had been converted by circumcision. Most of the other cases were attended only by shaving the head, putting on cap and repeating the Kalima."

The above opinion conclusively proves that Dr. Mahmud believed that there were forcible conversions at that time. What has happened since to change his opinion is a mystery which we are unable to solve. Will the Doctor solve it at least in the interests of equity and fairness.—Yours, etc.,

T. P. C. KIDAY

Calicut, June 7.

NO SECESSION FROM BRITAIN.

LABOUR HELP ESSENTIAL

GENERAL HERTZOG OUTLINES POLICY.

LONDON, June 21.

Bloemfontein.—Interviewed by the "Cape Times," General Hertzog referring to Mr. Tielman Roose's statement on June 20th said, Mr. Roose was free to say what he liked but Hertzog was not. General Hertzog admitted it was impossible for the Nationalists to carry on without Labour support and he expected the two parties shortly to come to a mutual understanding with regard to policy. He emphasised the Nationalists were determined to keep their pledge not to attempt to change South Africa's constitutional relations with Britain as laid down in the Act of Union. The Nationalists did not consider secession as a matter of practical politics and were not likely to do so until the rest of the people, and especially British feeling, favoured it.—Reuter.

FREIGHT ON BENGAL COAL.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' VIEW.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to the President, Railway Board, Simla, re questions connected with freight on coal (Bengal) and the desirability of changing the present system of coal purchase by the B.B. and C.I. and G.I.P. Railways and of supplying sufficient wagons to meet the demands of the Bengal collieries:—

"The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.
Din Bag, Mirzapur Road,
AHMEDABAD, 20th June 1924.

From—G. I. Patel, Esquire, B.A., M.L.C., Joint Honorary Secretary, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad.

To—The President, Railway Board,
SIMLA.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to invite your attention to the fact that while freights in regard to the C. P. coal have been reduced by 20 per cent. at representations from various industrial and representative bodies using Bengal coal have failed to elicit your sympathies in regard to similar reduction in freight in case of the Bengal coal.

In view of the steady progress Bengal coal is making towards recapturing the Bombay markets it is desirable that all possible assistance be accorded to the efforts of the Bengal collieries. A representation by this Association was made on 10th June 1923, but it remained without response till now. A similar resolution was passed by the Indian Coal Industrial Conference in 1923.

I have also learned from papers that freights in regard to coal dispatched by Jharia collieries are going to be reduced by 20 per cent. If so, I would like to request you to expedite the matter. I need not add that the adverse conditions regarding coal supply form a serious stumbling block in the way of the mill industry in India and particularly in Ahmedabad at present and all attempts towards enlightening these burdens will be highly appreciated.

It is further reported that the Railway Board intends making its purchases of coal in the month of September. The prevailing system of purchases of coal is recognized by the Government of India as being in need of careful readjustment as the coal trade is handicapped by these methods. On principle it can hardly be called a sound policy to get the purchases through one official. As you are perhaps aware, much dissatisfaction prevails in the coal market in regard to this procedure. I hope this "one man anomaly" will be duly rectified.

Again it is reported that the B.B. and C.I. and G.I.P. Railways are overstocked with coal to the extent that they could stop taking further coal for three months to come without running short of stocks yet the tendency is to increase stocks that are already heavy. This is declared "wasteful economy" in wagon supply. As you know, many collieries are overstocked for want of sufficient provisions of wagons. The Raniganj Colliery Association, to quote only one instance is reported to be carrying heavy stocks on account of wagon shortage. It will thus be seen that it will be killing two birds with one stone to stop any further stocking of the coal by the Railways, which attitude will free a number of wagons for the use of the collieries and thus partly redress this particular grievance.

Another suggestion of a kindred nature is whether the Railway Board should not encourage sea delivery, where possible so as to permit more wagons being used for internal industries. To encourage seaborne coal supply the question of freights by sea and by railway should be fully investigated by the Board. This question has no doubt an important bearing on the freight market and will go a great way towards strengthening the position of the Indian coal and cheap supply to mills, factories and other consumers.

(Continued from column 6.)

more than a year after Amritsar that he was told that no further use could be found for his services. He was punished with a severity that could only be realized by those who were cognizant of the great pride in their service of the officers of the British Army."

His Lordship reviewed the event which had occurred at Amritsar before the arrival of General Dyer, and said that General Dyer knew of those events. As far as he could see, not a single Indian person or Indian building had been attacked, but only European persons and European buildings. The mob was in possession of the city. It was unfortunate that there were children among those present in the square, but there had been no evidence of the presence of women. If it were a meeting of men gathered together in such circumstances what was meant by that meeting? The resolutions put to the meeting might be innocent, but that was a device well-known in the history of seditious crime. The question was not what were the formal resolutions at the meeting, but who were the speakers. There were eight speakers, and all were afterwards convicted of murder and complicity in murder, or of sedition. About what were they addressing that meeting?

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Joynson-Hicks and Co.; Messrs. T. L. Wilson and Co.

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

MR. JUSTICE McCARDIE'S SUMMING UP.

In mail week, Mr. Justice McCardie in summing up the case to the jury, said that he did not regret the length of the hearing in view of the nature of the case. He was glad to see that, whatever criticism had been made on the conduct of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and of other officials in India, no one had challenged in the slightest measure the incorruptibility or efficiency of the military and civil officers who had been called as witnesses. The jury would include men and women of different political parties. He had never belonged to a political party. He had always regarded politics as a somewhat clamorous branch of sociological science. The truth might lie between two political parties. When he regarded the parties in the case he could not help feeling that the standard which the jury was to set could not be better put than that they should ask themselves, "What would be the verdict of 12 Indian men of education and responsibility, be they Mahomedans, Hindus or Sikhs?"

The right to make fair comment was an important right. It was important to maintain it. Even gross exaggeration would not make a comment unfair; nor would the fact that the opinion expressed was prejudiced. But the comment must be honest and it must be without malice. The question for the jury was whether any fair man, however prejudiced, would have said what was contained in the criticism complained of. The first defence on the pleading was the defence of justification; the onus was on the defendant to prove that. Counsel for the defence had, however, put the defence of fair comment first and that of justification second.

THE OCCURRENCES IN THE PUNJAB.

Referring to the alleged outrages during the period of recruiting, his Lordship pointed out that it was most important to maintain a true perspective, especially as the jury had to consider what was the knowledge of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The Punjab was twice the size of England, with a population of 20 millions. It was very different from a placid English county. If the evidence of what happened in some places were true, there was terrorism. If it were true, it was profoundly regrettable that such things should have occurred. It seemed to him that the difficulty in coming to the conclusion that there was any widespread system of terrorism lay in the weight of the evidence which had been called by the plaintiff. He did not think that all the evidence which had been taken for the defendant on Commission in India had been invented. The jury would have to consider whether that evidence had been exaggerated. If Sir Michael O'Dwyer had desired that there should be oppression he would have secured in the police a powerful weapon, but the evidence was that he forbade the employment of police in recruiting. Sir Michael O'Dwyer also directed that any incidents of oppression should be mentioned to the Government at once. If he desired oppression why should he not smile and let it go on, if it existed?

Throughout the case no witness had been called to say that he himself made a single complaint to Sir Michael O'Dwyer either verbally or in writing, although there were men of education and position among the witnesses for the defence. If there were a substantiated measure of terrorism how came it that during the whole of the period which had been covered not a single native newspaper had suggested that such things were taking place. His Lordship added if you think that this libel merely meant that certain subordinates of Sir Michael O'Dwyer had been guilty of irregular conduct, that would be one thing, because you might criticize some of them. But is that the charge which has been made? In my view, the defendant has failed to prove that the plaintiff ever instigated or authorized a single act of terrorism."

GENERAL DYER'S ACTION.

Turning to Amritsar, his Lordship suggested that a definition of an atrocity was something done "with a desire to indulge in the lust of hurting." He continued: "Was General Dyer guilty of an atrocity? I am quite aware that what I now say will be duly considered, and perhaps differed from, by you and by others. But I cannot help feeling that the word 'atrocity' ought not lightly to be applied to a man who might have been guilty of an error of judgment, but who admittedly acted with absolute integrity and honesty of purpose. The word 'atrocity' is to be considered with regard to what I regard as the prime duty of every Government, be it in England, or in India, or elsewhere, to maintain order and to repress anarchy. Without the enforcement of law there can be no good thing for the people. I suppose that the problem is: "How shall order be maintained and anarchy repressed?" When I go from this country to the Punjab I begin to feel at once that all the treatises on civil government that I have read, all the political theories which I have heard discussed, are really put to the test. It is a problem which touches every one of the Indian Princes and the population under them. In considering whether General Dyer was guilty of an atrocity, I suggest that you ask yourselves whether, if General Dyer had been a Mahomedan officer, he would have been guilty of an atrocity in acting as he did.

His Lordship went on to say that the Hunter Committee had not called General Dyer's action an atrocity. "In any event," he said, "one cannot help feeling that the time and the method of General Dyer's punishment, if he were wrong, were most unfortunate. It may be said that the full facts were not known to the authorities at home, but after the events of April 13, 1919, General Dyer was approved by his superior officers and was given a command (in the Afghan war) in which he conducted operations with distinction. It was

(Continued in column 5.)

COCOGEM

COCOGEM FOR COOKING.

Foods fried in bazar ghee or crude oils are the frequent cause of indigestion. These oils smoke and burn at low cooking temperatures leaving the food only half cooked but heavy and indigestible with absorbed oil.

Try Cocogem for frying and you will be agreeably surprised, Cocogem, the pure vegetable shortening, permits a higher cooking temperature and food cooked in superheated Cocogem is light, palatable and digestible.

TRY A TIN TO-DAY

Sold Everywhere.

Distributors for Bombay (excluding Sindh)

Nowroji Hormusji & Co.,

227, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Four illustrated booklets free from Cocogem Box H Tatapuram, Cochin State.

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafe

KEEP CONTENTS

Either ICY Cold

OR

steaming HOT for

DAYS

Without ICE or FIRE

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

Vaikom Satyagrah.

His Holiness Sri Narayan Guru spiritual leader of the Tiyas is reported to have disapproved of the present methods of satyagraha at Vaikom. He suggests that volunteers should advance along barricaded roads and scale the barricades. They should enter temples and sit with others to dine. Though I have compressed the interview I have reproduced almost the exact words. Now the action proposed is not satyagraha. For scaling barricades is open violence. If you may scale barricades, why not break open temple doors and even pierce through temple walls? How are volunteers to pierce through a row of policemen except by using physical force? I do not for one moment suggest that by the methods proposed the Tiyas if they are strong and are willing to die in sufficient numbers cannot gain their point. All I submit is that they will have gained it by something the reverse of satyagrah; and then too they would not have converted the orthidox to their view but would have impoesd it on them by force. A friend who has sent me the press cutting recording the interview suggests that by reason of the violent advice of the guru I should ask the local Congress Committee to call off satyagrah. I feel that would mean want of faith in one's means and surrender to violence. So long as the organisers strictly keep within the limits which they have prescribed for themselves there is no cause for calling off satyagrah. The friend cites Chauri Chaura as an illustration. In doing so, he has betrayed confusion of thought or ignorance of facts. The Bardoli satyagrah was suspended because Congress and Khilafat men were implicated in the Chauri Chaura outrage. If congressmen connected with the Vaikom movement entertain the suggestions said to be favoured by the Thiva spiritual leader, there would be a case for penance and therefora suspension but not otherwise. I would therefore urge the organisers at Vaikom to make redoubled efforts and at the same time keep stricter watch on the conduct of those who take part in the movement. Whether it takes long or short to reach the goal, the way is the way of peaceful conversion of the orthodox by self-suffering and self-purification and no other.

Meaning of 'untruthful'

A Swarajist friend writing from Simla about the use of the adjectives 'violent' and 'untruthful' in my recent writings says, "You mean those who are 'untrue' to the triple boycott. May I suggest most respectfully to explain that observation, by the way, in one of your 'notes'? As it has pained some prominent friends here, so must it have pained others elsewhere. I have understood it in the light in which I have interpreted it above. But I believe, especially when you will be the last man in the world to be misunderstood, a reference in one of your notes will not be futile."

Had not the friend kindly drawn my attention to the misunderstanding, I should never have known its existence. The whole of my recent writings haves been directed to the untruthful atmosphere that surrounds us. My criticism is all inclusive. I know no-changers who do not enforce in their own persons the Khaddar resolution. Their action is in my opinion decidedly untruthful. When we do not believe in the boycott of law-courts and still pretend as if we did, our attitude is untruthful. Many of us do not believe in non-violence in thought, word, and deed and still profess to subscribe to the policy of non-violence. We are untruthful whether we are pro-changers or no-changers.

Special Session

I note that Pattabhi Sitaramayya has given notice of intention to move at the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. C. C. a resolution for a special session of the Congress. There is hardly any case for a special session. The Congress resolutions are there. There should be no difference of opinion as to their meaning. Even if there is, parties may agree to differ and set to work. All that is required is for the members to decide upon the method of work during the next six months. Policies may be determined at the Congress session. The special session will not help us to remove our indecision, indifference or apertia. I feel sure that these would persist so long as each party continues to accuse the other of retarding the progress of the country. In my opinion nobody retards it who acts to the best of his lights. But he does retard it who is too lazy to think and act for himself, or too timid to do so lest he may give offence. We must dare to say 'no' even if it wounds.

Inflammatory literature.

A friend has sent me a pamphlet called 'Rangila Rasul,' written on Urdu. The author's name is not given. It is published by the manager, Arya Pustakalaya, Lahore. The very title is highly offensive. The contents are in keeping with the title. I cannot without giving offence to the reader's sense of the fine give the translation of some of the extracts. I have asked myself what the motive possibly could be in writing or printing such a book except to inflame passions. Abuse and caricature of the Prophet cannot wean a Mussalman from his faith and it can do no good to a Hindu who may have doubts about his own belief. As a contribution therefore to the religious propaganda work, it has no value whatsoever. The harm it can do is obvious.

Another friend sends me a sheet called 'Shaitan' printed at Public Printing Press, Lahore. It contains untranslatable abuse of Mussalumans. I am aware of similar abuse by Mussalman sheets. But that is no answer to or justification for the Hindu or the Arya Samaj abuse. I would not have even noticed these prints but for the information given to me that such writings command a fair patronage. The local leaders must find a way of stopping these publications or at least discrediting them and distributing clean literature instead showing tolerance for each other's faiths.

Three against One.

A Mussalman friend writes to say that whilst the Bhopal State apostacy law is undoubtedly bad, the agitation against it is not genuine. He says, the law is old and has never been enforced. He contends that the Hindus in that State have been most justly treated and have often occupied posts of the highest responsibility. 'But' says the friend, 'do you know what is happening in the Hindu States of Palol, Rewa and Bharatpur? Palol you mentioned yourself. In Bharatpur already three mosques have been demolished. The order of Rewa State is said to be that if a Hindu becomes a Mussalmar he will be awarded one year's imprisonment and the man who converts him to Islam will get two years'. If the facts are as set forth, Hindus have little reason to complain of a law that is a dead letter. Personally I think that on the principle that two wrongs do not make one right, the wrong must be condemned wherever it exists. Wherever conversion is punishable by law, it is a token of intolerance which must be rooted out. But the first appeal of Hidus must be to the Hindu States.

Kenya Indians.

The Kenya Indians are continuing their brave fight in the face of heavy odds. Messrs. Goolam Hoosen Aladina, Ahmedbhai Karim, Valibhai Ismail, and Kasim Noor Mahomed, together with many others are already in jail. And now comes the news that Mr. Desai too shares the same honours. The Kenya Indians deserve congratulationsn for sustaining the fight. But the law chosen for civil disobedience affects only a limited number of Indians. The penalty imposed is slight. If, therefore, our countrymen in Kenya are intent upon carrying on struggle till justice is done to them, they will have to find other State-made unmoral laws for civil disobedience, such as will enable a larger number, if they are willing, to offer battle and to undergo a stronger course of suffering. The Kenya Committee that is now sitting in London may give them temporary relief. Public agitation here may encourage them. But the real remedy lies with them. They should remove every cause of legitimate complaint against them and at the same time by offering civil disobedience prove their courage for prolonged suffering in a common cause. Then success is a certainty.

Value of Silent work

Barodada (Dwijendranth Tagore) sends the following helpful note:—

"The following has come to my mind like a flash of lightining.

How great a value a simple good work has when done silently before the all-seeing eye of God seems to me to be unknown to the generality of men of our present generation. Most people, who are worthy in other respects, place an undue value on the high-sounding names of things and persons, disregarding altogether their real import. Are the Rishis of Ancient India less Rish's because their names are unknown to the superficial histories of modern times? When will the eyes of our understanding be opened to this simple and soul-satisfying truth that mere names are words echoed from mouth to mouth signifying nothing? How many people pay homage to the name of Shakespeare without ever having opened a single book of Shakespeare! How many people bow to the name of Christ with the appearancue of sincere reverence, whose daily life throws to the dogs every word of Christ spoken in love to all humanity irrespective of caste and creed? I am perfectly sure that each good work, however insignificant in appearance, will bear ten-fold fruit in comparison to the grandiloquent and pompous works performed mostly with a view to acquire *names* in history. It is obvious that if we want to gain success in this great movement which Providence has placed in our hands without our asking, we must concentrate all our efforts on the real work we have to do, and totally cut off all connection with those names of things and persons which exert undue influence over our untutored minds and which hover through the midnight air' of our ignorance (of *avidya*) like the witches of Macbeth. The name non-co-operation may shock the prejudiced ear of a student of the abstract ethics of the schools, while the *thing* non-co-operation is the best medicine for the cure of our mad endeavour after the attainment of all the nourishment that bread can give from the stones thrown at us in mockery by the well-fed and well-clothed house-holder at whose door we stand begging, in our present half-starved and ragged condition, to be allowed the privileges of co-operating with him, on equal terms, with regard to the right distribution of food and clothing amongst us for our mutual benefit."

I wish every worker will treasure the beautiful thought contained in Barodada's note and believe with him that all true work will abide when names will have been forgott n.

1814 and 1914.

Babu Kshitish Chandra Das Gupta of the Khadi Pratishthan says that in 1814 two crores (now equal to twelve crores) of rupees worth of Khadi was exported from Calcutta alone. In 1914 India *imported* sixty-six crores of rupees worth of piece-goods. No wonder that we have become a nation of paupers. We would not be so badly off if we had given up the spinning and the weaving industry in exchange for another. That we could not do, because the national industry was deliberately killed and no other was substituted by its murderers.

Charkha in Trivandram Jail.

Mr. K. Kumar, a satyagrahi prisoner in the Central Jail at Trivandram says,

'This is one of the happiest days in my life being the day of my arrest and imprisonment (after one month).....I send you the product of the hours of silent spinning .....We have the charkha working here almost from 6a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.....I spin not less than three hours daily.....Some of us are learning Hindi or Urdu, we read the Gita and the Puranas.....We have prayers at 6 p.m. which are attended by all without distinction of caste or creed..... The officials show us every consideration.'

NEW BLOOD IS NEEDED AT THIS TIME OF YEAR.

Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a Blood-Improving, Health-Restoring Tonic.

Many people are pale and sallow at this time of the year. They complain of being easily tired, their appetite is poor, and they are often depressed and low-spirited. That is mother nature urging them to improve their blood supply; but often their digestion is weakened so that they cannot turn food into blood without help. Here is where modern medical science comes to the rescue. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a direct action on the blood and enable you to get full use of the blood-making elements in your meals. You soon feel their effect—your appetite improves, your nerves are steadier, colour returns to the cheeks and lips, you have more vim and energy and can work with less fatigue. The above statements are borne out by the experience of a Canadian gentleman, Mr. J. P. Greschuk, of Janow, Manitoba, who says:—

"Recently I found myself in a badly run down condition. My stomach was quite out of order; I could eat but little and what I did eat did not appear to nourish me. I did not seem to have enough blood, and I had no strength to work. I tried several medicines but did not get good results. Then I gave Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and now feel well and strong, have a good appetite, and can do my work with ease. Naturally I have great faith in this medicine as a blood-making tonic."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by medicine dealers everywhere 1 bottle for Rs. 2/-, 6 bottles Rs. 11. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, June 23.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

2339-22—Patell and E. Uderam Premsukhdas v Girdhardas Jethabhai, Craigie B and C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 1204/12855-21—Dullas and Co, S Meher Bux v A Durst, Manubhai and Co.

2097-21—Pandia and Co., Devsi Horpal v J D Dholandas and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.

3403-21—Madhavji and Co, N H Moos v Shamji Anandji, Vachha and Co.

570-21—Dubash and Co., Manecklal Gulabchand v Jivraj Nanalmal and Co., Soonderdas and Co.

4176-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jehangir Cursetji Ghadialy v Jamshed Boman Irani and anr, Dubash and Co.

4149-21—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badrinarayen v Badridas Hanumandas, Tyabji D and Co.

4245-21—Payne and Co, Sha Sarabhoy Surajmal and Co. v Sakalchand Khemchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1699-22—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Ebrahimji and Co. v Gulam Husein Meherally, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

4152-22—Surveyor and Co, Tokersey Karsi, Husseinbhai Ahmedbhai, Madhavji and Co.

2062-22—Little and Co, The Majestic Paint Trading Co, Shanker Rajaram Zinanji and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

896-22—Dabholker and J, Manilal Rajaram Mehta, Daji Babaji Pawar, Mulla and M.

4440-22—Mirza and M, Mahadu Anand, Vasa Bhikha Koli Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1190-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Chaganlal Valji and anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUIT).

3811-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Vallabhdas Chaturbhuj and anr v Charandas Chaturbhuj and anr, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

90-24—Thakoredas and Co, Dinanath Hemraj v The Pioneer India Paint and Oil Works Ltd, Motichand and D.

736-24—Thakoredas and Co, Dinanath Hemraj v The Pioneer India Paint and Oil Works Ltd, Motichand and D.

LONG CAUSE.

118-20—Madhowji and Co, Ramjidas Laxminarayen v Jaynarayan Lalchand Tahadia, Khandwalla and Chh

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

5094-23—M B Maniar, N H Moos v Onkarji Kasturchand and ors, Anin and D. Vachha and Co.

926-24—Ferreira and V, Govindas Tulsidas v Liladhar Madavji.

791-24—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Deochand v Vishnoo Gopal Ablekar and others, Thakoredas and D.

5215-23—Jamsedji R and D, Aishabai widow v Gulam Husein Mavji Khoja.

4703-22—Payne and Co, Haji Mahomed Sadak Shustry v Esufally Mirsaji and others.

3464-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Morarji and others v Narsingrao Rane and others, Rustomji and G.

704-24—Motichand and D, Kheshavji Hirji Bhojraj and others v Devji Tukaram Bhandari, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

528-24—Shah and Co., Moolchand Hemraj v. Bomanji Muncherji and Sons.

1023-24—Dubash and Co, Abdul Sakoor Noormahomed v Jakeria Haji Allarakhia, Malvi M R and Co.

1024-24—Mulji Th and Co, Bayabai alias Rehmabir v Abdeally Tyabaly Havewala, Chitnis K and M.

1052-24—Kharas and Co, Jamnadas Parbhudas and Co v Valimahomed Jamal.

1114-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahim Currim Hanji v Gangoobai wife of Raghunath Chavan.

1150-24—Ferreira and V, Abdul Rehman Haji Vahedna v Abdul Satar Ali Mahomed Patel, Jehangir G and B.

825-24—Smetham B and L, Paul Miranda v Ganeshmal Mayachand Marwaree.

975-24—Shamrao M and H, Bai Dosibai Ardeshir Daruwala v Bai Hirabai Nanabhai Nanaseth, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1051-24—Matubhai J and M, Akberally Sarafali and ors v Joshi Premji Fakir and ors, Captain and V, Rele and Co.

1216-24—Matubhai J and M, Vassanji Kallianji Oka v Ishwardas Chunilal and anr.

1310-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw and ors v Hormusji Ruttonji Umrigar, G B Pandya.

156-24—Nanavaty and Co, Gopikison Gangadhar v Nandlal Kisonlal Maniar.

1467-24—Tyebji D and Co, Umar Haji Ali v Khudabux Kaloo and ors.

1495-24—Thakoredas and Co, Thakoredas Atmaram Gandhi and ors v J F Miranda.

1512-24—Payne and Co, Parmanand Jadhavji Modi and anr v Joseph Antao.

885-24—Patell and E, Haji Ismail Ahmed Porebundervalla v Syed Imtiazhusein Mehdi Husein and anr, Shroff and L.

955-24—Payne and Co, Poospramnal Gootji Shinghani v The Official Assignee of Bombay and ors.

160-24—Little and Co, The Trustees of the Port of Bombay v Merwanji Bomanji Casinath.

1022-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Narotam Vithaldas Balkrishna Kerba Mantri.

1151-24—Mulla and M, Govindji Harser and Co v Mohanlal Devchand Javeri, Mulji T and Co.

1155-24—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Natha and ors v D B Silva and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

1444-24—Payne and Co, The New Piece-goods Bazar Co v Thakar Lalji J Sooverji and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2741-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Huseinbhai Adamji and ors v Huseinbhoy Allamahomed and anr, Mohile P and G.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

3352-21—Merwanji K and Co, Narsingdas Chunilal v Mantraj Rambhagat, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

568-22—Mulla and M, Robert Henry Charles Ward and anr v Hughes Vichji and Co and ors, Matubhai J and M.

1396/14983-21—N C Dalal and Co, Velji Mulji and Co v Rahimbux Khodabux, Dharamsy D and Co.

531/6045-21—Manchershaw and N, Vassonji Liladhar and others, v Farmahomed Haji Adamji and another, M B Chothia, Raghvaya N and Co.

530/6044-21— Do. Do. Do. Do.

1379/14732-21—In Person, Habib Casum v. The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.

5373-21—Mehta L and Co, Bai Moti Gauri widow v Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya Bewa and ors, Payne and Co, Matubhai J and M.

1455/15646-21—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhji Bhagwanji v Lakhmichand Maneckchand and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

1502/16182-21—Mehta L and Co, Bai Moti Gauri widow v Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya Bewa and ors, Payne and Co, Matubhai J and M.

1932/20591-21—Dharamsy D and Co., Onkerlal Girdharlal and another v Madanlal Gopalji, Thakoredas and Co.

2375/25132-21—Madhowji and Co, Bai Kahoobai, Raichand Foolchand, Motichand and D.

2390/25229-21—G B Pandya, Pasu Hardu and others v Erachsha Dadabhai, Mulla and M.

4713-21—Madhowji and Co, Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co. v Chabildas Nathubhai, Purnanand C and J.

5275-21—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J. Burjorji and Co., Madhowji and Co.

5363-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Jagraj Chunilal, Madadeo Panalal and others, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1531-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kahhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5793-23—Craigie B and C, Dadiba H Billimoria and Co v Nowroji F Nowroji, J P Wallace and Co.

732-23—Manchershaw and N, Makanji Joraji v Sagarmal Nihalchand and ors v Purnanand C and J, Amarchand and M.

2951-22—Kanga and S, Nensey Meghji and ors v Domingo Arico, Surveyor and Co.

9-23—Captain and V, Deokaran Nanji v Ratilal Mancharam Vehini, N C Dalal.

4577-23—Mulji Th and Co, The Official Assignee v Chandulal Dayalbhoy, Tyabji D and Co.

4851-23—Vrajlal and Co, Amulakh Amichand and Co v Megha Permanand, Vachha.

4933-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of City of Bombay v Keshav Waghe, Mirza and M.

5046-23—Kanga and Co, Narandas Ranchordas v Purshotamdas Odhavji Bhatt, Ferreira and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1797-23—Rustomji and G, Himatmal Manji and Co v G G Koperker.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2697-21—Sabnis G and Co, Rajbhai Laxomanji v Abdul Husein Karim, Jamsedji R and D.

2939-21—Kharas and Co, Hill and Co v Pirojshaw Mancherji Kapawalia, Vachha and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

3-24—Re. Dadabhai Pestonji Shroff, Ardeshir H D and Co, Pestonji D Shroff, Kaikhasru D Shroff, Jhaveri and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2641-21—Malvi M R and Co, Manilal Nagindas, Nandlal Sunderlal, Daphtary F and D.

2655-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Bhogilal Gulabchandji, Bhurabhai Dulabhram.

2658-21—Dallas and Co, Bai Khotijabai, Abdul Kadar Emirudin Bros, Shamrao M and H, Mantri and Co.

2665-21—N C Dalal and Co, Ramapha Satwaji, Jiwandas Bhagubhai, Purshotamrai and Co.

2682-21—Dabholker and Co, Wamanrao anandrao and another, Nanabhai Sadanand, Judah and S.

2688-21—Mulla and M, Gokaldas Damodar, C M Parekh and others, Crawford B and Co, Madhowji and Co.

2697-21—Sabnis and G, Rajbhai Lakmanji, Abdul Husein Karimbhoy, Jamsedji R and D.

2708-21—Pandia and Co, Ramdas Bhoja, Mathuradas Dossa and others, Payne and Co.

3541-21—Malvi M R and Co, Rampertap Devidutt and another, Shivlal Bhagatram and others, Tyabji D and Co.

2177-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Raoji Ghella, N C Dalal and Co.

4798-21—Mulji Th and Co, Nathubhai Maganlal Nandlal Vijyavalabhdas and others, Daphtary F and D.

1215-21—Mulla and M, Bai Manibai widow, Bai Vejbai widow and others, Captain and V.

1230-21—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Purshotam, Kanji Kishodidas, Mulla and M.

1516-21—Craigie B and Co, Charandas Vassanji Thakar and another, Pragji Dayal Hariani and others, Tyabji D and Co, Manchershaw and N.

1265-21—Hiralal and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co, Ladharam Chandira, Soonderdas and Co.

2154-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswantlal Wadilal, Parbhulas Radhabhai and others.

1663-21—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Bhikaji and Co v Ismail A H Moosa, Payne and Co.

1725-21—Thakoredas and D, Gulamhusein Bandeali Hirji v Manilal Gulabchand, Captain and V.

2199-21—Kharas and Co, Narayan Jangaya v Kheraj Jumant and ors, Amin and D, Little and Co, Motichand and D.

2322-21—Madhowji and Co, Fatehchand Rina and anr v Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and ors, Amin and D.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpathbhai v Maneklal Vadilal and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Motichand and D.

2547-21—Subnis G and S, Pandarinath Martand Sulake v Jadamabai widow and anr, Amin and D.

1167-21—Craigie B and C, Bexler Macehtor and Co Ltd v Sir Adamji Pirbhoy and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhoy Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and anr, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.

2176-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Khimji Arjun, Amin and D.

2482-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Abu Baker Usman v Rahimbhai Ahmed and anr, Dabholker and J.

1752-20—Tyebji D and Co, Goswami Shri Madhusudan Lalji Vrijlalji Maharaj v Nagarali Samsudin Lokhandwala and anr, Chitnis K and M.

1328-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Khura Shaji Kaisha Ltd v Premchand Tribhowan and Co, Payne and Co.

2466-21—M V Gokhale, Shamrao Yeshwant v Gopal Yeshwant and ors, M V Gokhale, Mantri and Co.

4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yeshwant Role v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.

1806-21—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Mulakhram Dhamuka, Kenga and Co.

2635-21—N C Dalal, Ramchand Gorulji v Kanjishanker Jetashanker, Malvi M R and Co.

DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH.

The new Continental Remedy called "LARMALENE" (Regd.)

is a simple harmless home-treatment which absolutely cures deafness, noises in the head, etc. NO EXPENSIVE APPLIANCES NEEDED for this new Ointment, instantly operates upon the affected parts with complete and permanent success. SCORES OF WONDERFUL CURES REPORTED.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. K. Wilkinson, of Slad Road, Stroud, writes:—"Please could I trouble you to send me another box of the Ointment. It is not for myself, but for a friend of mine who is as bad as I was, and cannot get any rest for the noises in the head. I feel a new woman, and can go to bed now and get a good night's rest, which I had not been able to do for many months. It is a wonderful remedy and am most delighted to recommend it".....

Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

Try one box to-day, which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for Rs. 4. THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE.

Address orders to:—

HENRY THOMAS ("Larmalene" Co.),

The "Woodlands,"

BEAN, DARTFORD, KENT, ENGLAND.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

RUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

THE great minds of the country, the most gifted, the most intellectual and the most shrewd men of position, power, prestige in public life, trusted and honoured alike by the people, have passed a singularly unanimous vote of appreciation on the work of THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Ltd. Gentlemen, who have been trained to observe things and deduce correct conclusions therefrom, have observed the work of this Pharmacy and have arrived at only one conclusion.

WHETHER it is an Official or a Non-official, a Brahmin, or a Non-Brahmin, a Moderate or an Extremist, an Independent or a Conventionalist, a Swarajist or a Congressman, a Co-operator or a Non-co-operator, their opinion is unanimous on one subject.

THEY may have a hundred differences, a hundred opinions, a hundred programmes; they may speak from a hundred platforms; they may be inside the Council or out—it makes no difference on this matter. Their voice is unanimous in their appreciation of this Pharmacy.

NO PARTY -

NO SPLIT -

NO DIVISION -

A group of experienced and eminent Men considering the work of The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., unanimously pass a vote of Confidence.

That is your Guarantee.

THIS IS WHAT THEY SAY

THE GREAT DESABANDHU AND STAUNCH SWARAJIST

SRIJUT CHITTA RANJAN DAS.

President of the Indian National Congress, 1922.

"It has given me great pleasure to accept the invitation of Ayurveda Ratna Pandit Dr. N. V. Sri Ramacharlu, Ph. D. Sc., to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., of which he is the Managing Director. I have had the pleasure of noting from the very large number of Testimonials and communications received by him of the excellent results achieved by the use of the Medicines of this Pharmacy, particularly the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja," on the part of many people in several provinces of India, European and Indian, Parsi and Christian, Professional Medical men and Layman alike. It is unnecessary for me to reiterate my Faith in the value and efficacy of the ancient and valuable Ayurvedic System of Medicine of this land whose resuscitation through the efforts of gentlemen like Dr. Sri Ramacharlu is but one sign of the great National regeneration and revival that we are now passing through. I trust that this Institution will flourish and be a means of great help to suffering humanity in the land."

31st May 1923. (Sd). C. R. DAS.

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR,
Sir P. Rajagopalachari, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.

(Member, India Council).

"It has given me great pleasure to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., of which Dr. Sri Ramacharlu is the Managing Director. After the eloquent testimony to the efficacy of Ayurvedic medicines borne by my esteemed countrymen, Messrs. C. R. Das and C. Y. Chintamani, anything that I may say may appear superfluous. The correct knowledge and use of Indigenous medicines should be of great help to the practitioners of the English system: and I wish this Pharmacy a long career of usefulness."

27th Dec, 1923. (Sd). RAJAGOPALACHARI.

THE VETERAN POLITICIAN AND STAUNCH CONGRESSMAN

SRIJUT C. VIJIARAGAVACHARIAR.

President of Indian National Congress, 1920.

"I was intending for over a year to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., and have had the pleasure of doing so to-day. Everything is neat and inviting. But what struck me most is the testimony of the high value of the Medicines especially "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" from persons who used them and that in language and spirit Perfectly Genuine."

18th April 1923.

(Sd). VIJIARAGAVACHARIAR.

THE HON'BLE SIR A. P. PATRO.

(Minister, Government of Madras.)

"It gave me great pleasure to go round the various shelves packed with Ayurvedic Medicines prepared at The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd, of which the learned and talented Pandit Sri Ramacharlu is the Managing Director. It is needless for me to add to the eloquent testimony borne by those who actually used and have been treated by the medicines especially "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" famous medicine in Indian System—with the knowledge and learning of Pandit Sri Ramacharlu a Scientific system could be established and when it is clearly explained, the Oriental system of medicine will appeal to the West. The concern has to be worked on a Scientific and business principle. Every care is taken to prepare the medicine according to the Shastras and the various prescriptives are fully examined before application. In a spirit of service and devoted to relieve the suffering humanity the work is being carried on: it is bound to find proper encouragement. The system followed in this institution is very laudable and deserves success"

4th February. 1924

(Sd.) A. P. PATRO.

THE HON'BLE C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, C. I. E.,

(Law Member, Government of Madras.)

"At the invitation of Mr. Sri Ramacharlu I had pleasure of visiting The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd. After perusal of the numerous Testimonials to the Efficacy of the Medicines prepared and sold at the Pharmacy, I can certify to the very useful work turned out by those responsible for the Institution. It is run on up-to-date and careful lines and if the Indigenous Science of Medicine is cultivated in a Scientific Spirit and with Assiduity, as it is apparently done here, it has a great future.

I wish him all success in his laudable enterprise.

1st Feb. 1924. (Sd.) C.P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR

THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR,
T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI.

(Minister, Government of Madras.)

"It gives me much pleasure to visit The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd, and I am greatly impressed by what I have seen. The medicine for the efficacy of which Dr. Sri Ramacharlu has secured numerous testimonials from grateful patients and distinguished visitors are arranged in a tasteful manner and the institution is a practical demonstration of the superiority of the Ayurvedic System of Medicine."

31st January 1924. (Sd.) T. N. SIVAGNANAM.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE ALSO SPOKEN HIGH OF OUR PHARMACY.

THE HON'BLE THE RAJA OF KOLLENGODE, MEMBER, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE THE RAJAH OF PANAGAL, CHIEF MINISTER, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE DEWAN BAHADUR L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI, PRESIDENT, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE JUSTICE V. RAMESAM, JUDGE, HIGH COURT, MADRAS.
THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR R. VEERA RAGHAVA IYENGAR, CHIEF JUSTICE, HIGH COURT, TRAVANCORE.

THIS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE on the Pharmacy by the leading gentlemen is the safest guarantee to you that the Products of this Establishment are *perfectly genuine, harmless reliable and efficacious.*

"SIDDHA KALPA MAKARADHWAJA"

(REGISTERED)

THE GREATEST NERVE TONIC OF THE DAY is our Premier Preparation.

It is the result of correct preparation, from correct ingredients according to correct Ayurvedic formulae and under the most advantageous conditions.
It contains some of the most valuable ingredients in the Hindu Pharmacopoeia, such as gold, Provala, Mukta, Loha etc. is a most potent cure for all acute and chronic diseases, such as

ACIDITY
AMENORRHŒA
ANAEMIA
ASTHMA
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
DIABETES
DIARRHŒA
DYSMENORRHŒA
DYSPEPSIA
ECZEMA
EPILEPSY.
SYPHILIS
GLEET
GONORRHŒA
HYSTERIA
IMPOTENCY
LEPROSY
LEUCORRHŒA
VENEREALS
MELANCHOLIA
MENORRHŒA
NEURALGIA
PARALYSIS
RHEUMATISM
SPERMATORRHŒA
ETC. ETC.

60 PILLS FOR A COMPLETE CURE. Rs. 10 (TEN) Postage extra.

The Premier Indian Chemists and Druggists—under the Managing Directorship of

Ayurveda Ratna Pandit, Dr. N. V. SRI RAMACHARLU, Ph. D. Sc.

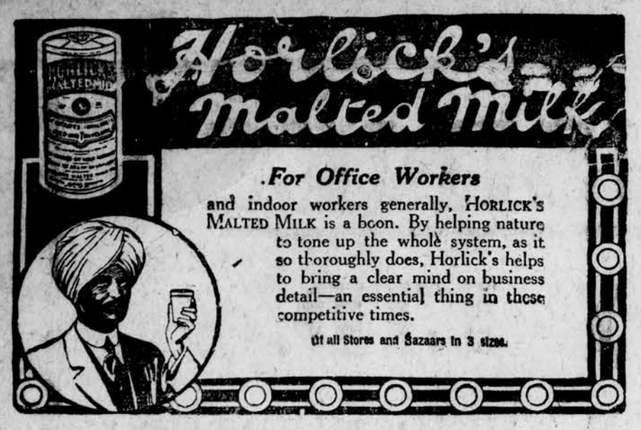
THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED.

[Authorised Capital:—Rs. 2,00,000. Paid up Capital:—Rs. 1,50,000]

Head Office: 44, GOVINDAPPA NAICKEN ST., G. T
Telephone: NO. 1034.
P. O. Box, No. 151.
Tele. Address: 'KALPAM'

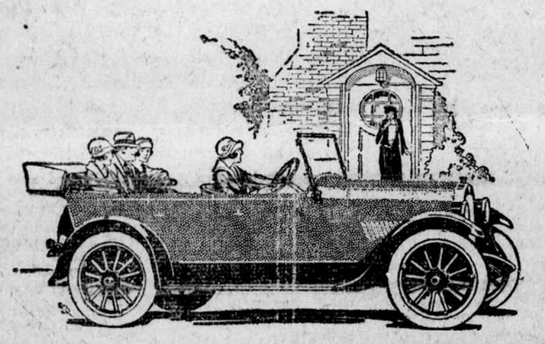
MADRAS.

City Branch: 2/4, MOUNT ROAD.
Telephone: 837.
Royapettah Branch: 39, BAZAAR ROAD.
Laboratory: 'KAMALALAYA' Mylapore.


Horlick's
Malted Milk
For Office Workers
and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.
At all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

BRIGHTER BOMBAY
BROADCASTING
Marconiphone sets from
Rs. 60 upwards.
demonstration daily
at our showrooms.
Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.,
(Incorporated in England)
Head Office for India
44, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon and Simla

OLDS LIGHT SIX
THE CAR THAT WINS BY COMPARISON



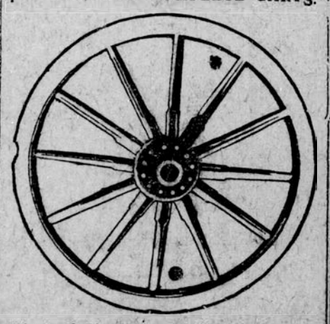
POWER ENDURANCE SIMPLICITY ECONOMY.
27 MILES PER GALLON.
BRITISH AMERICAN MOTORS,
FORD BUILDING, HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

Y. Y. Y.
Pure Virginian Cigarettes

Sold in tins of 50
At all Tobacconists.
Made in England by
RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LD.
LONDON.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

FOR SALE
ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEELS 4FT. DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CARTS.



Wheels 4ft dia. fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50. per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body, 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.
Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.
APPLY TO
N. V. VELMOHAMED
159-161, Khoja Mohala, BOM[illegible] 3
Telephone No. 24326
Telegraphic Address: "VISITOR, Bombay."

"GANDHI AND ANARCHY."

WRITE "BRITAIN AND HER INEQUITY"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Who can forget the bitter disappointment caused in India by Sir Sankaran Nair's book "Gandhi and Anarchy"? Who could have thought that the ex-Judge of the Madras High Court, the ex-President of the Indian National Congress, the old champion of India's rights and liberties, the Executive Councillor, who laid down the reins of his high office owing to the continuance of the Martial Law in the Punjab that patriot could be led to write against the great Gandhiji and against his great movement on the materials supplied by the Provincial and Central Governments in India, which had flouted all his sane advice in the Council, and which had blocked all independent inquiries in the Punjab long after the Jallianwalla Baug massacre? Has Sir Sankaran ever realized, what gross injustice he has done to Gandhiji, and grosser and graver still to the cause of Indian Nationalism? How has his "Gandhi and Anarchy" proved a convenient tool to the Government of India here and abroad, how it prejudiced the nautrals and frightened the Loyalists? It is almost inconceivable, how a strong man like him played into the hands of the bureaucracy, and thus unconsciously dealt a cruel blow to the cause, that was so dear to him!

To-day, Sir Sankaran should be completely disillusioned,—and that at a heavy price. For his "Gandhi and Anarchy", Sir Sankaran drew on the materials cooked, collected etc., by Government! But, without any one's help and from his own experiences he can to-day write a volume on "Britain and Her Inequity"; for he owes that to his country, whom he has gravely wronged by his official and unjust condemnation of Gandhiji and his great and non-violent movement. That will be his best solace and service to his motherland. Will Sir Sankaran do it?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

RAO BAHADUR PAI AND SOUTH INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad that Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai has told us publicly what he thinks of the Tamil School recently started at Dharavi. The school was made possible mainly through the efforts of Mr. K. Natarajan. I gather from the Rao Bahadur's remarks at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Thursday that he does not like the school because Mr. Natarajan who is a Congressman had something to do with it. I know as a matter of fact that most of the workers who co-operated and worked with Mr. Natarajan in connection with this school are not Congressmen; but that is another matter. Sympathy for South Indians is considered to be one of the many specialities of the Rao Bahadur. Will he kindly tell us what he has done up to this time to take care of the educational needs of South Indian children although he has been requested time out of number to do something in the matter. Pleasant evening chats at the South Indian Club would not be considered as a solid achievement. It was a pity that considerations of health compelled the Rao Bahadur to withdraw his candidature at the last Legislative Council election. If he had not withdrawn, an occasion would have arisen to demonstrate the hold he has on the South Indian community. The next chance is the municipal election of 1925. There are sufficient South Indian voters in F and G Wards of the city to ensure the safe return of one or two candidates. Some of us propose to invite Mr. Natarajan, the Congressman, to stand as a candidate. We also propose to invite the Rao Bahadur or any nominee of the South Indian Club that did not care to join even the meeting called by some of us to mourn the death of Sreeman S. Kasturiranga Iyengar to oppose Mr. Natarajan, the Congressman. I hope the Rao Bahadur would accept our invitation. I give him my promise that he would then have a splendid opportunity to realise if he has not realised already that in the estimation of 99 per cent. of South Indian voters being a Congressman is more a qualification than a defect.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. N.

Bombay, June 20.

A Patna message of 19th June states:—Moulvi Badiuzzaman has been elected a member of the Legislative Assembly by the Bhagalpur Division Mahomedan constituency vice Main Asjadullah, deceased.

The Tariff Board will take oral evidence of the representatives of the Upper India Couper Paper Mills Company on Monday.—A. P.

Mother need never wean baby in advance of the normal time if she takes Lactagol, which, by stimulating the breast glands, ensures a plentiful supply of nourishing milk and so enables every mother to
Nurse Baby
at the breast without fatigue or strain. The recent great increase in the deaths of infants was mainly due to impure milk, and the remedy lies in breast feeding. Breast milk is the purest milk and the only safe food for baby, so mother should always try to breast-feed baby with the help of Lactagol before experimenting with artificial foods.
Lactagol
is a splendid strength giver and most useful in convalescence. Recommended by Nurses and Doctors. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad that the Government of Bombay has, though late, framed a bill to provide for an enquiry into the settlement of industrial or trade disputes. The proposed legislation is based on the English Industrial Courts Act of 1919. So far as it goes, the proposed legislation with some necessary modifications will prove to be a useful instrument for achieving its object. But I feel that when Government has now undertaken this legislation, it should try to make it fully adequate to meet the present needs and from this point of view I would suggest a few points which may be included in the Bill.

In the first place, the English legislation on this subject consists of the Conciliation Act of 1896, the Trade Boards Act of 1909 as modified in 1918 and the Industrial Courts Act of 1919. After the passing of the Industrial Courts Act, the need for a separate Conciliation Act is not very great. But the Industrial Courts Act provides not only for a court of enquiry to investigate into a particular dispute but for the establishment of a permanent court to which industrial and trade disputes may be referred for an award. The legislation proposed by the Government of Bombay does not make provision for this and I think to this extent it is defective. I feel under certain circumstances a permanent court may be able to act more promptly and with greater efficiency than a fresh Board of Arbitration to be appointed every time. Moreoyer, the English legislation provides that the permanent Industrial Court will not only give awards in disputes to it but is expected to give advice to Government in matters relating to or arising out of a trade dispute or trade disputes in general. This function cannot be properly performed by a temporary Board of Arbitration which cannot be expected to have an expert knowledge on such subjects. I; therefore, suggest that this feature of the English legislation should be incorporated in the legislation proposed by the Bombay Government.

In the second place, no legislation on industrial relations under the present unorganised state of Indian labour can be complete unless it includes the provisions of the English Trade Boards Act which enables the Government to appoint Trade Boards or Wages' Boards to fix minimum wages in certain sweated industries. This legislation is particularly necessary for those industries or trades where labour is not sufficiently organised and so under the present Indian conditions such legislation is more necessary than even a Court of enquiry. The Court of enquiry or a Board of Arbitration is to be appointed when there is a dispute or a dispute is apprehended, but there are many small industries and trades where low wages are paid on account of the helpless condition of the workers due to their ignorance or extreme poverty or other disabilities and where on account of these very circumstances the workers are not in a position to bring about or threaten a dispute. Under such circumstances it is the duty of Government to move on its own initiative to improve the conditions of work of these helpless class of workers. The begin with, the legislation need not provide for making the minimum rates obligatory by making it penal to pay less than minimum rates fixed but the claim for the minimum wages should be recoverable in a Civil Court and the paying of minimum rates should be encouraged by the Government giving its contracts only to those who voluntarily agree to pay the minimum rates as fixed by the Boards as provided for by Section 7 of the Trade Boards Act 1909. I, therefore, suggest that the Government of Bombay should incorporate in their Bill a few simple provisions to give effect to this proposal. As regards the provisions of the Bill proposed by the Government of Bombay, the exclusion of the employees of the Local Government and the Government of India from the scope of the Bill is unwarranted. The English Act has only excluded persons employed in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Crown. I cannot understand why ordinary employees of Government concerns including even industrial concerns such as printing presses, the state railways, should be kept out of scope of the Bill. I, therefore, suggest that the exclusion should be limited only to His Majesty's forces and not to the other employees of the Government.

Lastly, the Bombay Bill does not make it obligatory upon Government to place the report of the Court of enquiry before the Legislative Council as the English legislation does by Section 5 (2) of the Industrial Courts Act. It should not be within the power of the Government to withhold the report of the Court of enquiry from its legislature. This defect will also be removed when the Bill is finally passed.

I hope the suggestions made above will receive consideration at the hands of the Government and the members of the Bombay Legislative Council and the proposed Bill will be made adequate to meet the needs of the present situation.

Before concluding I wish to suggest to the Government of Bombay that during the discussion of this Bill they should nominate Mr. F. J. Ginwala as an expert member on behalf of labour. The employers are more than adequately represented in the Legislative Council. But the labour side is weak especially as Mr. Baptista may not be in India when the Bill may be discussed. I mean no offence to my friend Mr. S. K. Bole who is nominated to represent labour interests in the Council. I feel sure he will welcome the co-operation of Mr. Ginwala in this matter.—Yours, etc.,

N. M. JOSHI.

Bombay, June 20.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Italy
By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain

As vital as life itself
is it to make sure that your Baby is being properly fed. Not all the affection you can lavish on your Baby can repair the truly disastrous results of wrong feeding!
The only satisfactory alternative, when breast-milk is deficient in quality or quantity, is Glaxo, the food that builds firm flesh, plenty of bone and real good Baby health.
Glaxo has successfully reared the children of four Royal Houses! Royal Babies demand the best, and the best is not too good for your Baby. *Ask your Doctor!*
Glaxo
The Super Milk-Food
"Builds Bonnie Babies"
THE GLAXO FEEDER
Simple, and practically unbreakable, in shapes that the food can be measured from either end. No corners, no crevices—easy for Baby to get all his feed and easy to wash afterwards. The patent teat fits either end. Obtainable wherever Glaxo is sold.

PRICKLY HEAT
Can be subdued by regularly using
Bengal Rose
POWDER
Containing 10% Boric Acid.
Ans. 8 Per Tin.
POPULAR PHARMACY
Grant Road—BOMBAY.

FANS
THE G.E. FAN GIRL
Protect your little one!
The first and finest instincts of a mother is protection. She guards her little one against the visible dangers of every day life, but the invisible dangers of infectious diseases are more subtle and harder to combat.
The use of a G.E. FAN in the nursery is at once the best means to clear the air of all impurities and protect your children.
The guarantee of excellence on Goods Electrical.
INTERNATIONAL
GENERAL ELECTRIC
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK U.S.A. Company, Inc. Schenectady NEW YORK U.S.A.
Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers.
CALCUTTA—B5 Clive Building BANGALORE CITY—Albert Victor Rd.
BOMBAY—Exchange Building, P.O. Box 992
BOMBAY DISTRIBUTORS:
EASTERN AND ELECTRICAL TRADING Co.,
173 Hornby Road FORT
Telephone No. 24963 Telegrams: "Easlektrik"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

EXTENSION OF BUSINESS

T.R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD.

HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE EXTENSION OF THEIR BUSINESS

IN DUBASH BUILDING.....HUGHES ROAD

BUICK CADILLAC LANCIA STANDARD

YOUR USED CAR GARAGED AND SOLD WITHOUT COMMISSION

EXTRA FACILITY TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

PETROL OIL AND GREASE SERVICE

EARN ANOTHER Rs. 52, 30 & 3 A DAY.

MALE, FEMALE, BOYS AND GIRLS CAN EARN.
WHY NOT YOU?

You can earn at least Rs. 90 per month on a Hand Machine for Socks, Stockings and Mufflers, worth Rs. 325. Cash with order.

You can earn Rs. 30 and Rs. 52 a day on a BANIAN MACHINE.

Price: Rs. 2,600 and Rs. 4,700 respectively. Cash.

You can earn at least Rs. 250 per month on combined Hand or Automatic Machine for Socks, Stockings and Mufflers, worth Rs. 1,250. Cash with order.

Make More Money In Your Home.

Industry alone builds up a prosperous Nation, so industry is the surest way to put an individual or family on a safe and sound financial basis, on matter who they are, man or woman, maid or matron, or the wife of a prosperous business man. You should read our prospectus carefully from cover to cover. It offers you money.

Easy to Earn! **Easy to Learn!**

Experience unnecessary. Distance immaterial.

Estimate given for big or small Knitting Factory.

Full training given Free.

(In Knitting School: We charge Rs. 30 to 60, respectively from those who are not our customers).

Men and women, boys and girls can work on them, specially recommended for Janana Ladies. Thousands are working, why not you?

We give guarantee for your earning and pay for production.

Ask for Particulars with anna stamp from:—

J. N. HARRISON & COMPANY,
BOW-BAZAR, CALCUTTA,
And Agents, Post Box 418, BOMBAY.

Embroidery Machine .. .. Rs. 12/8.
Baller Winder for Balling Sewing Thread.. Rs. 250/cost.

Wanted Agents for selling Machines on approved Securities.

We also deal in Chittagong and other foreign canes with roots. Opportunity for Polo and Stick Manufacturers.

Attractive Eyewear.

The "Astral" Pince-nez are an extremely attractive style of eyewear. The rims are made of Xylonite, either white and transparent or in tortoise-shell colour. They are extremely light to wear and have all the advantages of real shell rims, while being durable, and much less liable to breakage than rimless. The white rims are elegant and inconspicuous and impart distinction to the wearer.

May we have the pleasure of showing you a pair?

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.,
(Incorporated in England)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
Head Office For India,
44, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon and Simla.

MILD STEEL ANGLE BARS.

Ready for immediate delivery.

SIZE.	TONS.
1¼" × 1¼" × 1/4"	10.
1¼" × 1¼" × 1/8"	5.
1½" × 1½" × 3/16"	10.
1½" × 1½" × 1/4"	50.
1¾" × 1¾" × 1/4"	5.
2" × 2" × 3/16"	1.
do. 5/16"	1.
2½" × 2½" × 3/16"	15.
2½" × 2" × 1/4"	10.
2½" × 2" × 3/16"	10.
2½" × 2½" × 1/4"	2.
3" × 2" × 3/8"	5.
3" × 2½" × 1/4"	4.
3" × 3" × 3/8"	50.
3" × 3" × 1/2"	50.
3½" × 2½" × 1/4"	3.
3½" × 3½" × 7/16"	25.
3½" × 3½" × 3/8"	10.
4" × 2½" × 3/8"	1.
4" × 3" × 7/16"	50.
4½" × 4½" × 3/8"	5.
5" × 3" × 5/16"	5.
5" × 5" × 7/16"	2.

Price.....Rs. 7/- to 10 per cwt. ex Godown.

We have further large stocks on hand of **Tees, Rolled Steel Beams, Stanchions, Plates, Tool Steel, Corrugated Sheets, Crow Bars,** etc. etc.

Please send us your enquiries without delay.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.
35, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay